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MORPHIA SAID TO BE GOING TO CHINA DESPITE MANDATES

Japanese Are Deriving Enormous
Profits From Its Sale, Espe-
cially in Shantung Province,
According to Chinese Advice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Information from China, which has reached this city through the Chinese press and Dr. John C. Ferguson, adviser to the President of China, indicates that Japanese are importing morphia in large quantities into China, particularly into Shantung, and that they are deriving enormous profits from its sale.

The Chinese Government has tried to stop the drug traffic, having even gone so far as to buy a large stock of drugs at Shanghai, which was burned in order to prevent its sale. However, information which has reached Dr. Ferguson and the Chinese press contains direct charges that no less than 18 tons of morphia were taken into China within 12 months recently, and that the importers, mainly Japanese, made a profit approximating \$85,000 on each 125 of investment.

On Sept. 1 of last year the sale of opium began in Nanking and Soochow, under new regulations drawn up by the opium monopoly. Many protests had been made to the Chinese Government, and at the time it was predicted that military protection would have to be furnished the opium bureaus.

Call Issued to Nation

The Government of China, on Dec. 5, called upon the Nation to assist in eradicating the opium traffic. In a mandate issued at that time appear the following words:

"By mandate issued lately all the opium stock recently purchased will be burnt and destroyed at Shanghai. As the government does not regret the throwing away of a large sum of money in this way, its sincerity and vigorous efforts in carrying out the anti-opium policy should be evident to all."

An investigator of the morphia trade in China as long ago as 1915 made the following significant comments in his report:

"The thickly peopled Province of Shantung is now being opened to its introduction and since the manufacture of morphia has been undertaken under government supervision in Formosa, roseate possibilities cheer the trader interested in its dissemination throughout the Province of Fukien. . . . Since Jan. 1, 1909, the importation into China of morphia and of all morphia appliances is prohibited except in the case of duly qualified foreign medical practitioners and foreign chemists and civil and military hospitals complying with certain conditions. Despite this prohibition, the importation of morphia and of morphia appliances is one of the most profitable trades in the country. It is exclusively in the hands of the Japanese, and is carried on with the full approval of the Japanese Government."

At that time, however, British, German and Austrian manufacturers were said to have supplied the Japanese importers. The amount of morphia imported in 1913 was given as 674 tons, and the profit from its sale was said to have been £840,000.

Trade Grown Larger

"That morphia trade still flourishes," writes an investigator whose report appeared last winter. "It is a larger trade now than it was in 1913. Morphia, however, can no longer be purchased in Europe. The seat of the industry has been transferred to Japan and morphia is now manufactured by the Japanese themselves. Although Japan is a signatory to the agreement which forbids the importation into China of morphia or of any appliances used in its manufacture or its application, the traffic, inasmuch as it has the financial support of the Bank of Japan . . . is carried on with the direct approval and encouragement of the Japanese Government."

"In no other country in the world has there ever been known such a wholesale contraband traffic. Literally tens of millions of yen are transferred annually from China to Japan for the payment of Japanese morphia. The chief agency in the distribution of morphia in China is the Japanese post office. Morphia is imported by parcels post. No inspection of parcels in the Japanese post office in China is permitted to the Chinese customs service. The service is only allowed to know what are the alleged contents of the postal packages as stated in the Japanese invoices, and yet morphia enters China by this channel by the ton."

A conservative estimate would place the amount of morphia imported by the Japanese into China in the course of the year as high as 15 tons, and there is evidence that the amount is steadily increasing. Wherever Japanese are predominant there the trade flourishes."

Extraterritorial Protection

It is also charged that morphia is smuggled in from Formosa by motor boats, and that "everywhere it is sold by Japanese under extraterritorial protection." In South China morphia is sold by Chinese peddlers, who carry passports certifying that they are natives of Formosa and therefore entitled to Japanese protection.

"Japanese drug stores throughout

China carry large stocks of morphia," it is alleged. "But while the morphia traffic is a large one there is every reason to believe that the opium trade, upon which Japan is now embarking with such enthusiasm, is likely to prove even more lucrative."

"It may be asked how it is possible that at Tientsin, where the morphia traffic is greatest, and at Tientsin, which is the chief center of the Japanese opium trade, the importation of this contraband continues without the knowledge of the Chinese maritime customs. But at both Dainy and Tientsin, the Chinese maritime customs are wholly under the control of the Japanese and wholly manned by them."

Review of Opium Traffic

A review of events of the year 1918 in China, published in the North China Daily News, has this to say of the opium traffic in China:

"Misgovernment and anarchy have inevitably been followed by a great recrudescence of opium cultivation, smuggling and smoking. Between April and July our correspondents in Kueichow, Kuangsi, Yunnan, Anhui, Shensi and Shansi reported extensive opium growing and trading. In July our Tientsin correspondent described the brisk trade in opium conducted between Yunnan and Western Szechuan, which is practically recognized by the officers for whatever reason they can derive from it. . . . In Kueichow the officials actually legalized cultivation in order to supply the local demand and prevent silver from draining away into Yunnan for the purchase of the drug. . . . At Tientsin it is calculated that the Japanese military authorities obtained revenue to the extent of £2,000,000 during the first nine months of the year solely from opium."

The same review remarks: "On Dec. 5 a telegram stated that a number of American brewers were planning to come to China to start brewing beer. This also has caused a loud outcry in many quarters and it seems probable that the scheme will come to nothing."

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RAISULI GAINING MORE FOLLOWERS

Moroccan Bandit Also Obtaining
Large Quantities of Spanish
Materiel by Buying Guns and
Munitions From the Soldiers

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

MADRID, Spain (Monday) — The government is pursuing an unsatisfactory policy regarding the news from Morocco and the greatest uneasiness and dissatisfaction. It is also known that endeavors are being made to prevent the news of the actual situation, as it becomes known, from leaving the country. Only short and generally optimistic dispatches have appeared in the Madrid papers, but some organs evidently know what is occurring and some strong articles have appeared, notably in El Sol which calls for the entire reconstitution of the army in Morocco and the establishment of a true colonial army consisting of fewer troops and more materiel, which is evidently badly wanted.

Meanwhile there appears great doubt as to what policy is being pursued. On the one hand General Silvestre has been appointed to command at Ceuta and as he is a strong man and never believed in Raisuli, it is thought that energetic measures are about to be taken. Many considered that General Silvestre should have succeeded Mr. Jordana as high commissioner. On the other hand there are most disquieting rumors to the effect that the government feels it hopeless to proceed against Raisuli in the existing circumstances, that operations are to be suspended, and that as a matter of fact certain tentative steps have been taken towards making arrangements with Raisuli.

The latter, however, is very truculent and confident and declares that this time he will drive every Spaniard out of Morocco. He has captured more prisoners including officers of high rank and is obtaining large quantities of Spanish materiel by a system of buying guns and munitions from every individual soldier who captures them, the equivalent of 500 pesetas being given for a rifle. This creates great enthusiasm for capture among his followers who are increasing in numbers. The Spanish forces are obviously short of materiel and it is difficult to see how they can proceed successfully in the circumstances. Raisuli continually raids posts and villages which have gone over to Spain, and whatever happens the Spanish prestige among the natives has suffered greatly and will take a long time to recover. As stated, however, the true situation is obscure.

DAMAD FERID PASHA STILL GRAND VIZIER

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Monday) — Damad Ferid Pasha has effected a reconstitution of the Cabinet in which he remains the Grand Vizier and Foreign Minister, while Adil Bey is Minister of the Interior and Tewfik Bey, the Minister of Finance. The members of the new Cabinet do not belong to any political party, and it, therefore, does not constitute a strong coalition government which is what the majority of the Turkish papers demand.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL ON SHANTUNG ISSUE

Mr. Debuchi Declares Unofficial-
ly That Japan Will Restore
Sovereignty of Kiaochow and
Withdraw Her Troops

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Speaking unofficially, Katsuji Debuchi, counselor and chargé d'affaires of the Japanese Embassy, declared yesterday that Japan would absolutely restore the sovereignty of Kiaochow to China and would withdraw every soldier from Shantung.

Asked whether Japan proposed to cover the leased territory of Kiaochow with her sovereignty and what disposition was to be made of the military forces in Shantung, Mr. Debuchi said:

"I am not in a position at the present moment to give you any official statement, nor am I authorized by my government to speak on the point mentioned by you, but I may say in my own opinion Japan is firmly determined to return to China her sovereignty over the leased territory of Kiaochow, the exercise of which was given by China to Germany. Japan will of course withdraw from Shantung every soldier as soon as practicable."

No Definite Date Set

"When will that be?" Mr. Debuchi was asked.

"I cannot tell, but as soon as practicable. You must clearly understand that it would be difficult to say anything in a definite way at the present moment, when China is still not a signatory party to the treaty with Germany. Everything is subject to a tacit agreement between China and Japan in regard to the Shantung settlement."

Mr. Debuchi was in conference at the State Department with Secretary Lansing yesterday morning. Neither the Japanese Embassy nor the State Department would give any intimation of the progress of the conversations going forward between the Japanese and United States governments with regard to the recommendation made originally at Paris by the United States that Japan make a public declaration in respect of her intentions concerning Shantung.

It was learned at the State Department that the United States never has withdrawn the request that the American delegation made of the Japanese delegation at Paris that an official Japanese declaration be made, and there is excellent reason to believe not only that President Wilson, since his return to Washington, has directed the attention of the Japanese Government to the American advice given at Paris, but that the Japanese Government itself is interested in the popular opinion of the United States, which has shown a desire for a public declaration by the Japanese Government.

Chinese Ready to Negotiate

Mr. Debuchi's statement indicated that before Japan will be in a position to make a public declaration there must be a tacit agreement between China and Japan. Some persons familiar with international affairs believe that the tacit agreement will amount to a promise on China's part to sign the peace treaty with Germany.

If these surmises are correct, formal assurances from Japan will await definite action by China. According to advices received in the last few days from Peking, the Chinese Government has shown a willingness to begin the negotiations. It was remarked, however, that the dispatch by Japan of a special representative to Shantung probably was not to conduct negotiations, these being in the hands of the Japanese Minister of Tokyo, but rather to assess German private and public properties at Kiaochow and to make a complete inventory of them in anticipation of the surrender by Germany to Japan of German properties on the peninsula.

Desires of China

It became known yesterday from sources close to the Chinese Government that Chinese claims, or rather the claims of the Chinese delegation at Paris, extend to a repudiation of the treaties and agreements of 1915 signed by China and Japan, under which China assigns important rights in Kiaochow and elsewhere to Japan. The peace delegation also demands that Japan make formal promise in writing to the principal allied and associated governments, as well as to China, to restore Tientsin to China within two years, a proposal which is reported to have been rejected by Japan at the Peace Conference.

A report is persistent that the Chinese delegation at Paris is not in entire accord with the Peking government, but is rather following the counsel of the Canton government, and that the Peking government is likely to take the Shantung settlement and the matter of signing the peace treaty with Germany into its own hands at no distant date. Pro-Japanese tendencies have been charged at various times against the Peking government, but Chinese have declared that the Peking officials would not dare to yield to Japanese influences, especially at a time when the entire country has been so aroused.

ENFORCEMENT ACT MAY BE DELAYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The House of Representatives yesterday decided to adjourn, on Aug. 5, to Sept. 9. In this connection there is much interest as to the fate of the pending prohibition legislation. The bill which was passed by the House last week is now in the hands of the Senate subcommittee, whence it is expected to go to the general committee within a day or two. How much delay there will then be before the bill comes before the Senate cannot be foretold, but the friends of prohibition are urging that prompt action be taken, so that, if possible, it may go to the House for concurrence before adjournment.

Unless that is done, there is not likely to be any action before Sept. 9, as, although the members might be summoned to go to the general committee, it is not believed the leaders would consider such action necessary after the members had scattered to the more remote sections of the country.

It is probable that the army will have been practically demobilized by Sept. 9, although if the treaty has not been signed the President may not have issued the proclamation. Legislation for war-time prohibition, therefore, will have little opportunity for application, but that for permanent prohibition will be ready for enforcement.

EDUCATION BILL FOES ARRAIGNED

Senator Smith of Georgia Says
Roman Catholics in United
States Oppose Coordinated
School Measure Outlined

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Opposition of Roman Catholic organizations to the Smith-Towney Bill, which proposes to establish a department of education to coordinate national education, was exposed in the United States Senate yesterday by Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, Senator from Georgia, one of the sponsors of the pending measure. The Georgia Senator said that the attacks on the bill by various Roman Catholic bodies, including the Federation of Catholic Societies, was an attack on public education in general, though this aim was behind an attack on the bill. This effort to discredit public education, Senator Smith said, "is worthy of the leaders of thought in the Middle Ages."

Senator Smith read into the record resolutions adopted by these bodies, condemning the measure on the following grounds:

1. That it would put the whole of the educational system of the country under the control of a dictator in Washington.
2. That it takes away the right of the parent to say where the child shall be educated.
3. That it is a direct assault on religion.

Each of these charges made by the Roman Catholic clergy, Senator Smith declared, is absolutely false and without foundation in fact.

Scope of Measure Explained

"It is only necessary," he said, "to read the bill to show how utterly false they are. The bill does not interfere with the rights of the states and local authorities to control education within their territory. It in no way infringes upon the right of parents to send their children to denominational schools if they want to do so. There is no interference with established church schools contemplated. The proposed department would have no authority outside of Washington."

"The charge that it is an assault upon religion will only be tolerated by those who oppose public education and by those who oppose state or local authorities, and who oppose all schools except denominational schools and parochial schools."

"The bill can only be considered an assault upon religion by those who oppose public schools and by those who believe ignorance on the part of the masses increases religious faith."

"The charge is really an attack on public education, and shall not be permitted to hide behind an attack on the bill. It is founded upon opposition to taxing all the people that all the children may have an opportunity to acquire an education. It is an assault upon our public school system in every state, and, carried to its logical consequence, would abolish all public education by state or local authorities. It is worthy of the leaders of thought in the Middle Ages."

Autocracy Denied

Senator Smith asserted that there is no intention to create an autocracy in supervision of education, and that the duties of the department are so limited in the bill that control of any character is impossible. It provides, he said, for a more thorough cooperation between the national authorities and the states for the elimination of illiteracy among the population, and makes provision for a better understanding of the problems of the teacher, including a larger compensation for this class of public servant.

It is noted that not a cent of the \$100,000,000 which it is proposed to appropriate would go to denominational schools of any faith, but is to be confined strictly to the public school authorities.

MEDICAL MEN SEEK SCHOOL CONTROL

Propaganda Outspoken in Plan
to Displace Even Cooperative
Effort — Leading Educators
Oppose Threatened Innovation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The medical forces interested in securing control of the education of school children are conducting an intensive campaign in the national capital, concurrently with another campaign to establish a department of public health, with a Cabinet officer as its chief.

In order not to be left behind in the struggle for publicity, and to bring to the attention of the country the alleged need for medical supervision of school children, there is operated in Washington a full-fledged bureau which feeds articles to the press under the high-sounding name of the "National Physical Education Service."

As stated in a current article, the aim of this organization is to forward the nation-wide movement of the National Physical Service resources. The resources to be conserved refer, not to the timber on the Rocky Mountains, nor the oil in the ground, but to the school children of the country, and the proposal is to conserve them by giving the medical forces control over them. A bill pending in the Georgia Legislature is the theme of this discourse on conservation. This bill, says the bulletin, is designed to "provide comprehensive and compulsory physical education in the schools."

It is clearly and finally admitted that the aim is to divide the child up between two sets of authorities, that is, to let the school-teacher teach the elements of education, while the medical men pick another domain in which they shall be supreme and beyond the control of the school authorities. So far as can be ascertained, no provision is made whereby the parent of the child is to be consulted on the proposed division.

The bill being now widely advertised in Washington speaks for itself. Its aim is to provide a basis of discrimination between the functions of educational authorities and the health authorities in the public schools of the State; to insure better cooperation of the two forces in instances where their duties coincide, or diverge; to define the duties of the school authorities in respect to the health of the children under their care; to make provision for courses of physical education and training in all public elementary and secondary schools of the State; to authorize the appointment of a state supervisor of physical education, and district, county or local supervisors and for other purposes.

There is reason to believe that leading educators are very much opposed to any exercise of control by any agencies not primarily interested in education per se. The members of the committee of educators which recently appeared before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor expressed the unanimous opinion that they vigorously opposed any scheme of "public health" which attempted to establish control as distinct from a measure of cooperation.

School Clinic Protested

Seattle Citizens Begin Suit to Prevent
Use of Funds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Seattle News Office

SEATTLE, Washington — A number of citizens and taxpayers of this city have filed a suit against the Seattle school authorities to prevent the expenditure of school funds for the maintenance of a medical clinic in School District No. 1 of the city, which, it is alleged, was instituted without authority or warrant in law, and has remained in existence for several years. The plaintiffs have the support of the School Protective League of Seattle, which was organized to prevent the public schools from exploitation on behalf of any medical, political, or religious sect or cult.

It is alleged in the complaint that the children of the plaintiffs and of the public are subjected to inspection, control and experimentation at the hands of the school district medical inspector and his assistants; that considerable sums of public money have been expended for the maintenance and experimentation of the persons connected with the clinic have in many instances been detrimental, and in some instances have caused severe injury to children.

The plaintiffs contend that the maintenance of the clinic is not in accordance with the law, and therefore ask to have the school authorities perpetually enjoined from spending public money for the support of the clinic or its officials or employees.

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GENERAL BOTHA IS WELCOMED HOME

In Address at Capetown He Says
He Regards the Recognition
of South Africa as a Nation
as a Milestone in Its History

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

CAPETOWN, South Africa — Gen. Louis Botha, Premier of the Union of South Africa and delegate to the Peace Conference, was accorded an enthusiastic welcome on landing at Capetown from Europe. The ships in the harbor were dressed, and gayly decorated streets were thronged with people. Mounted burghers, together with returned soldiers on horseback, formed part of the procession which marched from the docks to the City Hall, where addresses were given.

Replying, General Botha said that he considered several points in the peace treaty superfluous and impracticable, but the matter now depended on the Germans themselves. If they honorably intended to carry out the terms and convince the Allies that such was their attitude, he was certain the difficulties would be removed. Cheers greeted General Botha's statement that South Africa was for the first time recognized by all the nations of the world as an independent nation and placed on the same footing as the smaller nations. He regarded the recognition of South Africa as a milestone in its history along with the establishment of the union, and the mandate given for German Southwest Africa entailed a larger share of responsibility.

Referring to the Peace Conference, General Botha paid a striking tribute to the moderation of the British statesmen amidst the bitterness engendered by conflicting claims.

Mr. Lloyd George, he said, had shown himself a man of the highest ability, tactful but with a strong strain of the bulldog breed.

ADMIRAL KOLTCHAK TO AID THE BRITISH

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday) — A Moscow wireless message states that Admiral Koltchak has directed part of his force to assist the British troops operating in Turkestan. Another wireless message implies that the British have made an alliance with the Khan of Khiva.

Admiral Koltchak, as a security for the war munitions ordered by the Serbian Government, has handed over the Russian gold fund captured by the Tzcho-Slovaks last year in Kanan. The clergy in the Kieff diocese headed by Bishop Vassily have rejected unanimously a proposal to disassociate themselves from the pogroms.

BARTENDER FINED \$10

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — The first conviction in this district for violation of the War-Time Prohibition Act was imposed yesterday on Harry Deed, bartender, who pleaded guilty, in the Federal District Court, to an indictment charging him with having sold a glass of whisky to a Department of Justice agent, and was fined \$10, with the understanding that a repetition of the offense would place him in jail.

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RUSSIAN BLOCKADE QUESTION BEFORE COUNCIL OF FIVE

Opinions Differ as to Advisability
of Lifting or Continuing Block-
ade — Demarcation Line As-
signed to Poles Is Rectified

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday) — The Supreme Council held two sittings on Saturday for the examination of the reparations and financial clauses of the treaty with Bulgaria. The Polish Diet having pointed out that the demarcation line assigned to the Polish troops in the former Russo-Polish region comprising the district of Augustow, left in Germany's hands territory which was notoriously Polish the Supreme Council yesterday made the necessary rectification in the line.

The question of the blockade of Russia was also discussed by the Council of Five on Saturday. The theory of the American delegation, which was specially emphasized by President Wilson and Henry White, is stated to be that the blockade is inseparable from a state of war and that, inasmuch as the Allies are not in a state of war with Russia, the blockade should be raised. Many members of the conference, however, hold that the Allies are no longer at peace with Russia and that the blockade is therefore quite justifiable.

The Journal des Debats understands that the Council of Five has decided to draw President Wilson's attention to the undesirable consequences which might result from a lifting of the blockade, pointing out that it would have the effect of providing exclusively for a revictualizing of the Red Army and the Bolshevik officials to the detriment of the anti-Bolshevik masses, thus operating against the plan of Herbert Hoover and the American Government to assist the whole population of Russia without distinction.

Press Comments on Hungarian Note

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Saturday) — Commenting on the message that was sent by the Allies to the Hungarian people in which it was made known to the Hungarian people that they could only secure a removal of the blockade and receive food supplies if they removed Bela Kun and set up a truly representative government, the Paris newspapers make the point that this action by the Supreme Council is tantamount to breaking off all negotiations with the Hungarian Government as at present constituted. In some quarters it is regarded as the initiation of a new policy of a more energetic order by the council, which may reveal its effects in other directions than that of Hungary.

On the general situation in Central Europe La Liberté says:

"As soon as they feel themselves firmly supported by the great powers, acting with unanimity, our near eastern allies will form a coalition against the common enemy at Budapest."

Treaty Presented to Italian Chamber

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Monday) — The Premier, Mr. Francesco Nitti, presented the peace treaty with Germany to the Italian Chamber on Saturday and on his proposal it was referred to a committee of 24 deputies for examination. A vote of confidence was later adopted unanimously. Mr. Nitti speaking of the completeness of the victory won by Italy paid a special tribute to the valor of the young soldiers called up after Caporetto. He concluded by emphasizing the importance of acting in concert with the Allies to solve the economic problem.

Marshal Foch's Report Accepted

PARIS, France (Saturday) — The Supreme Council has accepted Marshal Foch's report on the boundary between the Poles and the Lithuanians whereby the Poles shall move into Suwalki and withdraw to a line running northeast from Suwalki. The request from the Karelians to be heard has been referred to the Baltic commission.

Question of German-Polish Boundaries

PARIS, France (Monday) — The Supreme Allied Council considered today the proposition advanced by the Italian Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tittoni, to reestablish the system of sharing coal and foodstuffs among the allied peoples. The council also named today members of a military mission to determine the boundary between Germany and Poland.

Betrayal Claimed by the Socialists

VIENNA, Austria (Friday) — (By The Associated Press) — Count Michael Karolyi, former President of Hungary, who is reported detained by the Tzcho-Slovak authorities at Prague, issued a letter just before leaving Austria in which he claimed he did not intend to have a Communist Government formed in Hungary. He said he was betrayed by the Socialists, who agreed to form a new Cabinet under his presidency but intrigued behind his back to form a Socialist-Communist Government and seized arms to this end.

He declares he was obliged to resign the provisional presidency to avoid bloodshed. His plan was to

prevent the dismemberment of Hungary by securing the sympathy of the workers of the world. He still believes, he says, that the workers will decide the fate of Europe.

Arrest of Count Karolyi Reported

BERLIN, Germany (Saturday)—(Associated Press.) Count Michael Karolyi, former Hungarian Provisional President, his wife, and his entire suite have been arrested and are detained at Prague, according to the Vossische Zeitung.

End of Communist System Predicted

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Monday)—A Vienna dispatch to the National Zeitung states that at the last meeting of the executive council of the Hungarian Republic, the President, Mr. Alexander Garbai, declared that the Communist system must end in a terrible breakdown and he could not take the responsibility for its continuation. The council refused, however, to accept his resignation and Mr. Garbai thereupon drew a revolver in order to shoot himself, but two of his colleagues succeeded in wresting the weapon from him.

CONCILIATORY ACTS OF SPANISH CABINET

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—A considerable impression is being made throughout Spain by the new Cabinet's evident efforts toward conciliation, and at Cordova and elsewhere there have been great demonstrations of sympathy. The new Minister of the Interior, Mr. Burgos, has advised Mr. Garcia Prieto, Socialist deputy, who is taking the lead for the Socialists that the reestablishment of constitutional guarantees in the majority of provincial districts has been ordered and that the individuals imprisoned for electoral methods that were merely distasteful to Antonio Maura have been released.

Mr. Sanchez de Toca is making extreme efforts to conciliate all sections of the Left, whom he has invited to assume parliamentary offices and the membership of committees. The Liberals have assented and Mr. Alba, a former Liberal Finance Minister, has been invited to formulate a scheme for the country's economic reconstruction. So far, however, the Republicans, Reformists and Socialists will not collaborate and while showing interest and modified sympathy, they declare that they prefer to see something actually accomplished before proceeding actively to assist a Conservative government. They point out that the situation in Catalonia, Andalusia and elsewhere is still extremely bad. The united opposition of the Left against the Maura Government has now collapsed.

BULGARIAN METHODS IN MACEDONIA

PARIS, France (Friday)—(French Wireless Service)—Bulgarian oppression during the occupation of eastern Macedonia resulted in the reduction of the population by 50,000, according to the report of an inter-allied commission, just submitted.

The commission, comprising British, Belgian, French, Serbian, and Greek delegates, finds that at the time of the Bulgarian invasion the population totaled 305,000 inhabitants and is now reduced to 255,000. In addition to the 50,000 fatalities, the report states, about 42,000 were deported to Bulgaria, 10,000 to 12,000 emigrated to Bulgaria to escape famine; about 12,000 of the deportees and emigrants succumbed in Bulgaria, and between 8000 and 10,000 of the 18,000 Muhammadans enrolled in the Turkish and Bulgarian armies have not returned.

The Bulgarian starvation policy was organized and carried out by devious means, the report continues, and cruel devices were employed to suppress the Hellenic element. The deportations are declared not to have been prompted by reasons of safety, but of a desire for extermination. The Bulgarians are also charged with plundering, all manner of speculation, the demolition of buildings, and the carrying away of children with a view to denationalizing them.

MR. CLEMENCEAU ON HIS WEEK-END TOURS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Clemenceau continues his week-end tours of the devastated regions, and this week made a 200-kilometer journey through the Somme area. Everywhere the Premier was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and in some places the villagers carried him on their shoulders in triumph. He assured the population that the government was making a great effort to remedy the present devastation, and when replying to the Mayor of Amiens he declared that France, who astonished the world during the war, will astonish it still more during peace.

TRADE POLICY OF BRITAIN TO BE STATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Monday)—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law stated that an announcement regarding the government's trade policy would be made before recess, but that it was impossible to formulate the government's trade policy before then, and he could not give a day for an Irish discussion. Mr. Bonar Law further stated that the question of a Russian expedition will be raised tomorrow and Mr. Winston Spencer Churchill, Secretary of State for War, stated he intended to listen to criticism before making a statement.

ERZBERGER STORY AN "EXAGGERATION"

Mr. Paul Painlevé, President of Council in France in 1917, Says He Has No Knowledge of So-Called Peace Proposals

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Marcel Huttin reports in The Echo de Paris, an interview with Paul Painlevé, president of the Council in 1917, regarding the declaration made by Matthias Erzberger, the German Vice-Premier, in the Weimar National Assembly that Great Britain with the consent of France made peace proposals in August, 1917, which Germany decided to consider. Mr. Painlevé pointed out that he took over the presidency on Sept. 13, and it was during August that the British Minister was said to have sent to the Vatican the proposal which France is alleged to have supported. He had no knowledge of the affair which seemed to him singularly exaggerated, he continued. It was probably a question of a memorandum sent by the British Minister, who represented France also at the Vatican, in certain events. The papal nuncio probably made this a pretext to interpret the affair in his own way. Mr. Painlevé said further that he was convinced that Mr. Alexander Ribot, the then French Foreign Minister, gave no one permission to carry out such a mission and the course of the affair might be easily surmised. The facts probably were that the British Minister, after a conversation with the Vatican, left a memorandum which Cardinal Gasparri transmitted to Berlin through the nuncio at Munich.

"This, however, is only a hypothesis," Mr. Painlevé remarked, "for I am convinced that Mr. Ribot made no overtures to Germany. He was Foreign Minister in my Cabinet for one month only and never spoke to me about the matter." Marcel Huttin also interviewed Mr. Ribot, who said that the British Government should explain the matter. France, he said, undertook no pourparlers and confined herself to acknowledging the Vatican communication through Great Britain, since France had no representative at the Vatican. At the beginning of August, 1917, the Pope made an attempt at a rapprochement and submitted to France certain proposals which could serve as a basis for overtures with Germany. Great Britain and France decided not to proceed with the Pope's proposals, but Great Britain acknowledged them politely and went so far as to remark that they did not contain sufficient guarantees regarding Belgium.

Cardinal Gasparri telegraphed the British reply to Germany and asked for a precise declaration regarding Belgium. The Vatican thus wanted to outline the beginning of a conversation, but Britain put an end to the move immediately. Germany for her part did not reply to the Pope because she was not willing to give any Belgian guarantees.

Thus, Mr. Ribot continued, France and Britain made no communication, and Mr. Erzberger's statement distorts the truth. The British Government gave the minister at the Vatican no orders to send anything when acknowledging the receipt of the message and therefore the knowledge was very far from being an offer by the two allied governments. Mr. Ribot finished by saying that he advised the British Government not to allow themselves to be drawn into indirect conversations with Germany.

Dr. Michaelis' Reply

No Definite Statement Could Be Made Regarding Belgium, He Wrote

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—A Berlin wireless message gives the text of a reply sent by Dr. George Michaelis, former Imperial Chancellor of Germany on Sept. 24, 1917, to a note sent during August from the papal nuncio at Munich communicating a telegram of the British envoy at the Vatican to the papal state secretary. The reply pronounces all negotiations futile unless the spirit of impartiality prevails and states that the war aims formulated in the allied reply to President Wilson's note cannot serve as a basis for negotiations, as they mean the complete overthrow of Germany and her allies. If in such circumstances, the reply continues, Germany were to communicate to her opponents the precise conditions under which she is prepared to conclude peace, the cause of peace would be injured rather than promoted, as the differences between the demands of the belligerent parties would be so great that the possibility of a settlement would have to be despaired of. For this reason, the reply concludes, the German Government is not in a position at the present moment to make a definite statement regarding Belgium.

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By the Associated Press.)—Dr. George Michaelis, the former Imperial Chancellor, in a long declaration published by the Tagliche Rundschau, disclaims responsibility for the refusal of peace overtures in 1917 attributed to him by Matthias Erzberger, Vice-Premier, speaking in the German National Assembly on Friday.

Overtures Were Rejected

On that occasion Mr. Erzberger declared that peace overtures were made to Germany by Great Britain and France through the Vatican in August, 1917, and that Dr. Michaelis, on Sept. 24, wrote that the situation was not

sufficiently clear, and rejected the overtures.

Dr. Michaelis, in his present statement, says that the proposals were laid before him early in September, not August, and that he discussed them with Dr. von Kühlmann, who was Foreign Secretary at the time. Later he requested the Emperor to hold the crown council in the presence of the supreme army and navy authorities. This was held on Sept. 11, and the result of the conference, he said, was summed up by the Emperor in the following written memorandum:

"The annexation of Belgium is dubious. Belgium could be restored. The Flanders coast, it is true, is very important, and Zeebrugge must not fall into the hands of the British. But the Belgian coast alone could not be held. 'The close economic union of Belgium with Germany must be brought about. Belgium has the greatest interest in this.'"

Demands to Be Made
The former Chancellor explains that he arranged with Dr. von Kühlmann to make soundings, through a suitable person, to indicate, in accordance with the crown council's decision, the prerequisites for recognition of Germany's territorial integrity, restoration of the German colonies, abandonment of an economic war and no indemnity. Great secrecy was necessary, and it was considered inadvisable to negotiate through the Vatican, because that might have rendered an indiscretion by Mr. Erzberger possible. In conclusion, Dr. Michaelis says:

"I did my utmost, and if the plans failed, it was due to the fact that our enemies were unwilling." Gen. Erich Ludendorff, former first quartermaster-general, is also out with a declaration in the Berlin Zeitung, in which he denies that he knew of the papal letter or the reply of Dr. Michaelis, until disclosed by Mr. Erzberger. He learned, he says, from other sources in August that Great Britain was willing to talk peace, and mentions the council of Sept. 11. He adds that a decision was reached, but does not mention what it was.

The conservative papers say that the Conservatives had many conferences with papal delegates, but that negotiations were futile because the emperor refused peace until Germany admitted her war guilt. Before the assembly at Weimar, the Socialist deputy, Mr. Wells, said he was authorized by Frederick Ebert to say that he first learned of the British peace feeler through the Erzberger speech.

Count Czernin's Report Published
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Sunday)—The text of the report of Count Czernin, the former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, to Emperor Charles, dated April 12, 1917, which was the subject of an attack by Matthias Erzberger in the German National Assembly, is published at Weimar. Its principal point is the necessity of opening peace negotiations "before our enemies are aware of our expiring power."

Count Czernin pointed out the critical situation of Austria and Germany and revolutionary dangers on Europe's horizon, and warned the Emperor that hopes founded on submarine warfare were deceptive. He also emphasized what America's entry into the war would mean.

ITALIAN APPEAL TO AMERICAN BANKERS

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(Havas)—It is reported here that an appeal has been made to American bankers for financial aid for Italy to the extent of \$1,000,000,000.

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(By the Associated Press.)—Francesco Nitti, the Premier, speaking before the Senate today, said that Italy must raise a foreign loan of 18,000,000,000 lire for the purchase of raw materials. He pointed out that the refusal of the United States to grant new credits to Italy was not a hostile act, for the United States had lent Italy during the war money at a rate of 3 1/2 per cent, whereas the rate paid on loans raised in Italy was 5 1/2 per cent.

"The United States have accomplished their task," said the Premier, "and it is now a question of asking them for an act of friendship, and we must also act in a friendly manner." A favorable issue in the difficulties surrounding Italy's foreign policy is hoped for by Mr. Nitti.

"There is no need to say," he went on, "that because one of our national aspirations is unsatisfied we have entered the war, for Italy has won the war, and the prestige which she has acquired in the world is worth more than any riches. We have overthrown a century-old empire. In spite of treaties which we had made, as a result of which we ought to have been supported in our struggle against the Austro-Hungarian Empire, we were alone in the combat. None can say we did not win the war."

The Senate passed a resolution expressing confidence in the new ministry.

NEW SOUTH WALES LABOR VOTE
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales (Monday)—The by-election in the Paddington constituency for the New South Wales Legislative Assembly has resulted in the return of the Labor candidate, Mr. Birt, by an overwhelming majority, the voting being: Mr. Birt, 2678; Mr. Reardon, Socialist, 205.

PROCEEDINGS ARE STAYED
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—In the case of Mr. Considine, a member of the Australian House of Representatives who was charged with disloyal utterances and sentenced to three weeks imprisonment, proceedings have been stayed.

MR. HUGHES FAVORS AMENDED LEAGUE

Acceptance by United States Senate of League of Nations With Four Reservations Is Urged by Leading Republican

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate in the last presidential election, has drawn up a resolution which he offers for adoption by the United States Senate, consenting to inclusion of the League of Nations covenant in the peace treaty, but suggesting four reservations to prevent "sacrificing the essential interests of the United States." This became known when correspondence between Mr. Hughes and Frederick Hale, Republican, Senator from Maine, dealing with ratification of the treaty, was made public.

While finding ambiguities in Articles I and XV, dealing respectively with membership in and withdrawal from the league, and questions of purely a domestic nature, Mr. Hughes takes chief exception to Articles XXI and X, which concern the Monroe Doctrine and the liability of the United States to provide armed forces to protect other members of the league. The "descriptive phrase" employed in connection with the Monroe Doctrine is said by Mr. Hughes to be "inaccurate," while Art. X is branded by him as a "trouble breeder," which, if not eliminated, should be thoroughly interpreted. Any "reservation" Mr. Hughes added, should be incorporated in the "instrument of ratification" to make it valid, but the fact that such reservations are made should not lead to the assumption that the treaty would fail or the Peace Conference would have to resume operations.

Summary of Reservations

Summarized, Mr. Hughes' four reservations are: First, that on giving notice of its intention to withdraw from the league, a power shall cease to be a member, or subject to obligations of the covenant, at the time specified in the notice, but that such withdrawal shall not release that power from debt or liability theretofore incurred.

Second, that questions such as immigration or import duties, which are solely within domestic jurisdiction, shall not be submitted for consideration or action by the league. Third, that the United States shall not relinquish its traditional attitude toward purely American questions, which shall not be subject to jurisdiction of the league, leaving this country free to oppose acquisition by any non-American country of territory in the Western Hemisphere.

Fourth, that under Art. X the United States shall assume no obligation to undertake any military expedition or employ its armed forces on land or sea unless such action is authorized by Congress.

The resolution suggested by Mr. Hughes is embodied in a letter replying to one from Senator Hale requesting Mr. Hughes' opinion on the validity of reservations to the proposed covenant and also asking Mr. Hughes "what reservations in your judgment should be made to safeguard the interests of our country." In his letter Senator Hale asserts he "wants to see some plan devised whereby the United States may safely enter the League of Nations."

Need for a League
In his reply, Mr. Hughes states "there is a plain need for a League of Nations." He added that "there is also the immediate exigency to be considered" and that "it is manifest that every reasonable effort should be made to establish peace promptly and to bring about a condition in which Europe can resume its normal industrial activity."

"I see no reason why these objects cannot be attained without sacrificing the essential interests of the United States," Mr. Hughes continues. "There is a middle ground between aloofness and injurious commitments." While regretting that "suitable" steps have not been taken to formulate international legal rules and settlement of disputes by impartial tribunals, Mr. Hughes declares "there is merit enough in the proposed plan to make it desirable to secure it, if proper safeguards can be obtained." He adds that "it is just as futile to exaggerate its value as it is to see nothing but its defects." In his opinion the proposed covenant should be viewed "as a mere beginning," but it is important that a false start should not be made.

The question as to the validity of reservations has two aspects, says Mr. Hughes: "First, with respect to action on our part which is essential to making of reservations; and, second, as to the effect of reservations upon other parties to the treaty."

Reservations in Ratification
"As to the first question, it is manifest that attempted reservations will be ineffectual unless they qualify the act of ratification," said Mr. Hughes, adding that such reservations must constitute part of the instrument of ratification.

If the proposed reservations are reasonable, responsibility for defeat of the treaty would lie with those who refuse the vote essential to the assent, in the opinion of Mr. Hughes, who points out that, on the other hand, if the Senate gives its assent to the treaty with reservations and President Wilson should refuse concurrence, responsibility would lie with him.

Remarking that where a treaty is made on the part of a number of nations they may acquiesce in a partial ratification on the part of one or more, Mr. Hughes declares, "Statements to safeguard our interests which clarify ambiguous clauses in



Japan's Strangle-Hold on Peking. Black indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control.

the covenant can meet with no reasonable objection." "Nor should we assume that a reservation would lead to the failure of the treaty or compel a resumption of the Peace Conference, when the reservation leaves unimpaired the main provisions of the covenant and simply seeks to avoid any apparent assumption of obligation on our part to join in a war at some indefinite time in the future for a cause the merits of which cannot now be foreseen," says Mr. Hughes.

Taking up the subject matter of his four reservations, Mr. Hughes said that with regard to Article I "there should be a clarifying statement as a part of the ratification."

Article XV, relating to domestic matters, is also found by Mr. Hughes to be ambiguous.

Alternate Form of Statement

Mr. Hughes says he fully indorses Elihu Root's proposed statement of reservation regarding Article XXI, said by advocates of the covenant to preserve the Monroe Doctrine, but adds that "in the view that alternate form of statement may be helpful" he submits one of his own. The descriptive phrase employed in the article is inaccurate and the meaning of the article is far from clear, according to the writer.

Mr. Hughes also agrees with Mr. Root that it would be desirable to eliminate Article X, with its guaranty to "preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity" of all members of the league.

"I still think that Article X is a trouble breeder and not a peace-maker," says Mr. Hughes, adding that "democracies cannot promise war after the manner of monarchs" and that "it is idle to attempt to commit free peoples to the making of war in an unknown contingency where such a war may be found clearly opposed to the dictates of justice."

"Article X is objectionable because it is an illusory engagement," declares Mr. Hughes, and "we should not enter into a guaranty which would expose us to a charge of bad faith."

AFGHANS TO BEGIN DISCUSSION OF TERMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Afghan delegates have arrived at Rawalpindi, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns, and a serious discussion of the peace terms with the British delegation under Sir Hamilton Grant begins today.

Meanwhile the situation on the frontier is quiet so far as the Afghans are concerned. Small raids of tribesmen are reported from Drosch in Chitral but the raiders concerned in the attack at Vihava on July 18 have withdrawn 25 miles, large numbers of tribesmen having joined the original gang. The situation at Ft. Stadium is normal, though remnants of the Waziris who were responsible for the trouble there, are still near Kapip.

FRENCH NAVY INQUIRY ORDERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Georges Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, has ordered an inquiry into the incidents which have occurred in certain ports. Quiet has now been restored everywhere as a result of the excellent measures taken by Mr. Leygues but the inquiry is expected to show that great discontent exists as a result of Parliament's delay in passing the bill for increasing the pay of the navy.

ELECTION DATE IN FRANCE
PARIS, France (Sunday)—(Havas)—The Echo de Paris today declares that it has definite information that the parliamentary elections have been arranged to be held on Oct. 26.

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PRESIDENT URGES ACTION ON TREATY

Mr. Wilson, in Visit to Capitol, Tells Senators Conditions in Europe Demand Ratification—Shunting Solution Imminent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Wilson paid an informal visit to the Capitol yesterday to urge on Administration senators the necessity for speedy ratification of the treaty of peace, including the League of Nations covenant. It is the President's policy, it was learned, to familiarize himself thoroughly with the views of his own followers and of the moderates in the Republican ranks, on the path of least resistance for ratification, before he carries his appeal to the country in the tour now under contemplation.

Present chaotic conditions in Europe, the President told the senators, make it imperative that the United States Senate speedily ratify the treaty; he intimated that something very definite would occur soon with regard to Shantung, though he again failed to indicate whether he himself would take action, or whether he expected the Tokyo government to issue a manifesto.

Confers With Democrats

The visit to the Capitol was unexpected, and was made after the President had conferred with Senators Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, M. A. Smith of Arizona, and E. S. Johnson of South Dakota, Democrats, at the White House, with regard to the question of ratification.

Senator Thomas, who is regarded as one of the most independent senators of the Democratic side of the Chamber, frankly told the President that he had not decided what action he would take on the question of ratification, inasmuch as he had grave doubts on the Shantung question and the Saar Valley provision of the peace treaty. This last provision, he told the President, would give the League of Nations power to reject the result of the plebiscite in the Saar Basin, even if the people of that region voted to return to Germany.

His objections to the treaty, the Colorado Senator said, were covered in the recommendations made by Elihu Root, former President Taft, and Charles E. Hughes. He didn't say, however, that he would support reservations along the line recommended by Mr. Root. Neither at the White House nor in his informal talk at the Capitol, did the President indicate his position on reservations.

In regard to the proposed Franco-American alliance, the President did not tell the senators his reasons for not having submitted it to the Senate at the time he submitted the peace treaty. He told them that he would send it to the Senate immediately, within a day or two. The senators, after the conference, did not know whether he would take it to the Capitol and address the Senate regarding it, or not.

Republicans Plan Recess

While President Wilson was urging the necessity for speeding the ratification of the peace treaty with Germany, the Republican leaders of the Senate were considering a recess in the midst of the Senate's consideration of the treaty.

Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and majority leader, said last night that the plan has not been definitely agreed upon, but he said that many of the Republican senators have urged him to agree to a "vacation" of possibly two weeks for the Senate.

The Senate "vacation" will depend upon whether the President makes his speaking tour of the country in behalf of the League of Nations. The plan would mean the leading opponents of the league, including Senators W. E. Borah, Hiram W. Johnson, James A. Reed, Philander C. Knox, and Miles Poindexter would go on the stump against the league covenant, and would reply to the President outside the Senate Chamber.

While the plan for a recess is being debated by the Republican leaders, the Foreign Relations Committee is planning to proceed slowly with consideration of the treaty.

Colombian Treaty Up

The committee concluded the formal reading of the document yesterday.

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day, and then dropped it until the Colombian treaty has been disposed of. The State Department requested early action upon the treaty indemnifying Colombia for the Panama Canal zone, and the committee will meet today to consider that document.

After the Colombian treaty is disposed of, the Foreign Relations Committee will hear the testimony of some of the experts who advised the American peace commission at Paris on phases of the peace negotiations. Bradley Palmer of Boston, an expert on the property provisions of the treaty, has been summoned to appear first. He will be questioned regarding the alien property provisions of the treaty, and also the provision regarding the distribution of the first payment of 20,000,000,000 francs of the German indemnity.

F. B. Brandegee, Republican, Senator from Connecticut, in the Senate yesterday reiterated the charge that President Wilson violated a treaty of his own making by withholding from the Senate the Franco-American alliance, which specified that it should be sent to the Senate at the same time the peace treaty was submitted.

Senator Brandegee's renewal of the charge was made after John Sharp Williams, Democrat, Senator from Mississippi, defended the President from the Senate attacks of last week and criticized the Republicans in the Senate for playing partisan politics with the treaty.

Shantung Award Defended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Addressing the United States Senate yesterday on the treaty of peace, Thomas J. Walsh, Democrat, Senator from Montana, took up the Shantung provision and Article 19 of the League of Nations, in connection with charges made by Republicans that this article would prove detrimental to the cause of Irish freedom.

This charge, the Montana Senator said, is a myth shrewdly exploited by the Republican leaders to get the Irish element in the United States behind the opposition to the League of Nations. The cause of Irish independence, said Senator Walsh, has nothing to lose from the League of Nations.

His remarks on the Shantung question were in part as follows: "Partition of China is an eventuality to which the world has been looking for a generation. Moreover, since the Russo-Japanese War the keenest apprehensions have been felt lest Japan should some time conquer the whole of China or bring it under her domination in some other way, and with its millions and its limitless resources venture upon the subjugation of the world, precipitating a contest between the white and yellow races."

"This is the real 'yellow peril.' Now, while China does not get back Shantung, which she lost 21 years ago, she does get, if she signs the treaty, the obligation of all the civilized nations of the earth by virtue of Art. X, that never again need she fear the loss of a foot of territory by foreign aggression."

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT
The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

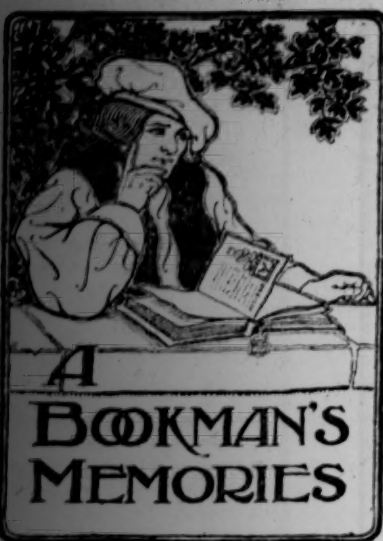
Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 1.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
State that has refused, with date:
GEORGIA—July 24, 1919.

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BOOKMAN'S MEMORIES

Robert Louis Stevenson

I had clean forgotten that R. L. S. ever lived at Saranac Lake in the Adirondacks. It was brought to my knowledge in a direct and pictorial way.

Here I am at Lake Placid, and here lives T. M. Longstrech who has published a book on the Adirondacks, and who knows the district as R. L. S. knew it. One day he invited me to climb Mt. Cobble. It is not a mountain at all; it is a prodigious hill, and half an hour's rough scramble takes you to the summit. But what a view—the range of mountains, the wilderness of forest, the innumerable lakes. He pointed out to me Whiteface Mountain, the Indian Pass, John Brown's farm, and then he said, "There's Saranac Lake."

I looked at an interrogation. "Where Robert Louis Stevenson lived during the winter of 1887-88, and where he wrote the Scribner Essays, and part of 'The Master of Ballantrae'." The house he occupied is now the Stevenson Memorial. You should see it.

Dimly I began to remember: and how from Saranac Lake R. L. S. and his household traveled to San Francisco and thence set out for the South Seas on the schooner yacht Casco; and the end of those adventures was his Samoan home, world-wide fame, exile, and the bestowal upon him by the natives of Samoa of the title of Tusiata-Teller of Tales.

It was exciting and stimulating to be on the Stevenson trail once again, for he was master among the young writers of my youth, and, yes, to open a book by him today is to recapture the old thrill. He is the writer's writer; his words don't walk, they dance into their right places; he surprises, soothes, and elates. He is the real man of letters. Everything he handled he adorned, and he touched every room in the house of letters. But do the young men and young women of today know him and read him? I wonder.

They know all about him at Saranac Lake. That was a pleasant surprise. Four Saranac folk, a man, a woman, and two boys, of whom I turn I asked the way, knew of Stevenson and knew the Stevenson house. It stands just without the growing town, that has spread over much since Stevenson lived there, on a little hill beyond the traffic. Half way up the hill I made another inquiry of a gardener. "Oh, yes, it's just up there—you go along Stevenson Lane to that white frame house with the veranda. You can almost read the sign from here—there it is, 'The Stevenson Memorial.' Truly, it was strange and gratifying to find this wandering Scot, our R. L. S., so far from home, a mere bird of passage in this neighborhood, known so well today at Saranac Lake.

This is owing to the Stevenson Society of Saranac Lake, that evolved from the Stevenson Memorial Committee. This society, with a membership of 200, was able in October, 1916, to dedicate as a public memorial the rooms Stevenson occupied in the Baker Cottage in 1887-88, and to fill them with memorials of R. L. S. It is a simple and affecting shrine, done well, done with fervor and affection.

You climb the grass garden and reach the veranda where, as he has told us, R. L. S. walked for inspiration; you pause before a bronze tablet, nearly three feet high, imbedded in the wall, and there is R. L. S. himself in bronze by Gutzon Borglum, clad—well, R. L. S. was always an idealist in dress—and here he wears a big fur coat and a tight-fitting cap. He is very erect; he is walking on these very boards. There can be no doubt about that, for, engraved on the side of the figure, is this inscription: "I was walking in the veranda of a small cottage outside the hamlet of Saranac. It was winter, the night was very dark, the air clear and cold, and sweet with the purity of forests. For the making of a story here—were fine conditions. 'Come,' said I to my engine, 'let us make a tale.' Then he went inside and the tale he began to make was 'The Master of Ballantrae.'"

Soon I went inside and stood silently in the smaller room, and looked from it to the larger room, each crowded with Stevensoniana. In a corner was the desk, plain wood with a glazed bookcase above containing first editions, etc. At this desk he wrote "A Christmas Sermon," "The Lantern-Bearers," "Palvis et Umbra," part of "The Master of Ballantrae," and "The Wrong Box." In conjunction with Lloyd Osbourne, in cases, and upon the walls are objects, photographs, drawings, that cry in every fold and line the name of Stevenson—his velvet coat, his red sash, Sir John's Inn at Harbizon, Skerryvore at Bournemouth, wood blocks by him, his skull cap, the last pen he used, much bitten at the butt-end—over half a hundred records of this beloved writer, who paused here, and pressed the Adirondacks. With care, with love, his imprint has been preserved.

His presence became insistent. I walked the veranda, a trifle ashamed to think how in the rush of life and letters, the many claims and the many distractions, the presence of R. L. S. had faded almost to a wraith.

How vigorous and persuasive his influence was in the late eighties and nineties, among young men of letters! We all tried to write like R. L. S.—so foolish an emprise. We tried to be fantastic, and romantic, and to use tickling and caressing words—so absurd, because we were not Stevensons. We decided that beside "Travels With a Donkey" and "An Inland Voyage," all travel books were banal, and we asserted that after "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," all textbooks on psychology were immature and tedious. O youth, so generous and unreflecting! But we did not see R. L. S.—the gay, the buoyant, the prankish. Before 1887 he had left London, never to return. He was already becoming a tradition, a legend, his wild talk at the Saville Club, his visits to Sidney Colvin, his sudden appearances in Soho and elsewhere. He had passed through London as he passed through Saranac; he was always a wanderer.

Vicariously we knew him. When Henry published his "Book of Verses," there he was cut with cunning words into a cameo—"Thin-legged, slight unspeakably, a hint of Ariel, a touch of Puck, with something of the Shorter Catechist."

How great was our delight when Andrew Lang and Stevenson began hurling poems at one another—"Dear Andrew, with the brindled hair," to which Lang replied with a poem beginning, "Dear Louis of the awful cheek." Charles Baxter, too, became known to us. To him Henry dedicated his "Old Friends" poem—"We have been good friends, you and Lewis (Henry always spelt him Lewis) and I. How good it sounds you and Lewis and I." And Henry hoped that in these three—"You and Lewis and I," was something of the gallant dream that old Dumas, the great, the humane, the seven and seventy times to be forgiven, dreamed as a blessing to the race—the immortal Musketeers, Lewis, as Henry sang, became the world's. Years later Henry had an unkind moment about Lewis—but that is another story.

I never pass the British Museum and look up at the stone house where the Keeper of the Prints lives without thinking of R. L. S. For that was the official residence of Sidney Colvin, his austere and lifelong friend. To him Vallima letters were addressed; he was closer than anybody to R. L. S., and in all the letters he never once addressed Mr. Colvin by his Christian name.

No writer ever had such a faithful friend and admirer, or so competent a biographer. How ready, in this passage, S. C. places R. L. S.: "To attain the mastery of an elastic and harmonious English prose, in which rite and inanimate elements should have no place, and which should be supple to all uses and alive in all its joints and members, was an aim which he pursued with ungrudging, even with heroic, toil."

And R. L. S. himself? Here is the real man—the man of letters. In a letter to Henry he is trying to keep up his spirits with brave phrases: "Surrem Corda: 'Heave ahead.' 'Here's luck.' 'Art and Blue Heaven.' 'April and God's Larks.' 'Green reeds and the sky-scattering river.' 'A stately music.' 'Enter God.' 'Ay, but you know, until a man can write that 'Enter God' he has made no art! None!'"

The light begins to fade. I must leave the veranda, sweet with the purity of forests, where R. L. S. walked and said to his engine, "Come let us make a tale." When I told this to a practical American boy he answered, "But why does he say engine? That's silly."

Yes, Stevenson was a writers' writer. We read him for the vivid phrase, the radiant thought; for the unexpected word which so often happens to be the right one.

POETIC DRAMA IN SPAIN

Translated from Nuevo Mundo (Madrid)
Two of the leading actors of drama in verse who have ended the theatrical season of this year at the Teatro Español and Centro conceived the happy thought of adding to their final performances readings of poetry. By this they have evidently wished to remind their audiences that they are truly actors of drama in verse, since this art has been shamefully neglected on our stage for a long period of years. Calvo, obliged through circumstances and by the custom of the theater in which he performs, has presented many works in verse; which, however, owing to a singular deviation of his talent, he has performed not in their true merit, but as if they were in prose: quoting Quintana's graphic phrase, as if Seville and Guadalquivir were of no importance. Why this? To my judgment, because the leading actors have come to the conclusion that drama in verse is a thing of the past, and he has wished to make it appear, by so doing, to the public that drama in verse has neither rhythm nor melody. For this reason, an actor such as he is, whose chief characteristic has been his excellent diction of Castilian verse, was obliged on the night of his benefit performance, to read some poetry—lest we forget that he is positively and in the true sense an actor of verse.

I sincerely am of the opinion that an actor of the ability, talent, and lineage of Ricardo Calvo is able to revive verse drama upon the Spanish stage, not through his performances alone, but also by organizing a school of good and able readers who can cooperate with him in the interpretation of the great classic and romantic works—forming a company which would not only be a financial success but also would win laurels in the provinces and in Madrid itself. What would be of still more benefit to Spain, as well as to himself, I should say, is a trial trip to Latin America, where drama

in verse always has been warmly welcomed.

Ricardo Calvo, perhaps through negligence, has not followed this path: the drifting life, perhaps, appealing more to him, by which to his opinion he has sacrificed many advantages—among them his own interest and glory in preference to a life of comfort.

Morano is another actor who does not have to give up new evidence of his abilities. He still figures among the great artists, and is one of the few who still remain who were fortunate enough to reap the benefits of the now almost extinct art. But when, by an exception, he chooses among his many plays of a lighter vein, to present Tralador, Inconscio y Martir, or "El Alcalde de Zalamea," we regret that the public taste has favored the lighter plays; as, in so doing, we are deprived of the pleasure of hearing with more frequency works of the higher standard, presented in a manner which we know he is able to display. Unfortunately, Morano is also satisfied to drift, although we could hardly blame him, as he has been very successful in modern drama—more so than Calvo.

Morano has in his company the elements to assist him in making this task possible, and with great facility; for, besides being a good actor, he is an excellent instructor as well. But Morano sacrifices part of his fame to his comfort; the two works above mentioned, without doubt, show us what he could do if he only wished, but instead he is satisfied in giving dramas of a lower standard which are within the scope of less intelligent actors.

Both of these men are making a great mistake. As they have previously shown through their recitations of poetry what they are capable of doing, we take this opportunity to remind them that they should devote all their time, or at least part of their time, to doing that which they know how best to perform.

Meanwhile, for the sake of tradition in the Castilian theater, we trust that the Conservatory of Declamation, which has nothing but tradition to preserve and whose faculty is composed of men of good judgment and lovers of their art, will not forget the venerable obligation. Through this, the tradition of the theater shall be upheld, and actors will give us better prose, since there is no school to teach verse in a creditable manner. Now, at the end of the theatrical season, we have no work which has made a lasting impression. Among the highest works performed, there remains in our minds the memory of but two authors—Lliveras Rivas and Pedro Muñoz Benayente-Quintero.

OLD WHARVES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
I like old wharves that loom from out the past.
Where leaned the spar and mast;
And faint odors from the vanished bales
Drift on the gales.

Where tea ships crowded in white
argosies,
Rolling from eastern seas;
Spices and sandalwood swept in some
raid,
And there conveyed.

Now eager lads have made the
wharves their own,
A fishing zone;
And send their dreams across the
tossing floors,
To dim Azores.

MEMORIAL TABLET TO JOHN HORNE TOOKE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In the absence of the American Ambassador, the Hon. R. P. Skinner, unveiled a memorial tablet erected in St. Mary's Church, Ealing, by the New England Society of Brooklands, New York. The tablet is in memory of John Horne Tooke in recognition of his action in raising the funds for widows and orphans of American soldiers who fell on April 19, 1775 at Lexington, Massachusetts, at the outbreak of the struggle for American independence. The tablet also commemorates the alliance in 1917 of American and British arms in the great war for freedom.

The Consul-General read a speech prepared by the Ambassador, in which he said that the guns at Lexington and Concord woke into life not only the federal United States of America, but called into being the great self-governing dominions of the British Empire. Today when civil strife was forgotten, and no dissent was heard, Great Britain and America made common cause, against those who assailed the freedom they had received, and let them thank God for the victory their arms had won and also that the cause of liberty, whether in Great Britain or America had never lacked champions.

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RABBINICAL IDEAS OF CULTURE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The Jewish rabbis have formulated a code for determining the man of culture. This code is to be found in their volume, "Diction of the Fathers," compiled toward the beginning of the Christian Era. The Diction comprises, in all, six chapters, and is devoted to a discussion of human relations, education, society, and culture.

The code on culture is interesting. It gives a definite standard by which to gauge refinement, even today.

In the rabbinical standard, a man is not cultured only by reason of his religion, money, politics, or ancestry. Refinement may be acquired, and a man is cultured only because by his own efforts he has made himself so.

The first rule of culture—measured by the rabbinical standard—is the proper courtesy of seniors. A man of refinement does "not speak before his seniors" in rank, age, learning, or station, unless asked to do so; the young child is not cultured if he contradicts his parents. The child must learn that obedience consists of more than paying proper respect to seniors.

"Properly respecting seniors" means that the private in ranks must learn to be obedient, and must do gladly every task imposed upon him by the captain. The attorney pays due and proper respect to the judge on the bench. He may have a personal grievance against the judge, and may even have good reason to doubt the judge's sagacity and legal knowledge; but the attorney recognizes that the judge is his superior, at least while on the bench. The student in class must appreciate that the instructor is his senior in age and in learning.

Courtesy as First Essential
The man of culture is courteous to his seniors, as well as to his equals. He "never interrupts the speech of his companion." The refined person recognizes that each has freedom of expression—within the bounds of courtesy and respect.

The cultured man is not hasty in answer. His response to a question is carefully and deliberately planned with regard to exactitude in expression, decision, and subject matter. The man of refinement plans his speech carefully. He speaks accurately and precisely. His words are well chosen and used correctly.

The cultured man is not "hasty in answer or in speech; he makes no promises unless he intends to keep them. That an excitable person restrains himself from answering hastily may save him considerable regret and embarrassment. "Let your wrath pass before you speak!"

From the habit of being deliberate in answer and in speech, the man of refinement learns to "question according to the subject matter." His questions are direct, concise, and relevant; his answers contain no extraneous, irrelevant statements. The man of culture questions and answers briefly. His entire speech is unified. His speech contains only one thought, and his entire speech is aimed toward the development of that one thought.

The Single Idea
Coherence, like unity, is important to the cultured man. "He speaks on the first matter first and on the last last." His words are linked together closely, and every sentence grows out of the sentence before. The refined man's speech is coherent and logical.

The rabbi, it will be noted, emphasizes (not without reason) the matter of correct usage in the cultured man. Good breeding demands absolute precision and skill in speech and writing.

The cultured man must speak with a definite purpose. His language must not be foreign to him. The man of refinement must be possessed of exactitude in manner and knowledge, as well; he must learn things exactly and accurately. The gentleman does not speak on subjects of which he is ignorant. Instead, he admits frankly and simply, and without excuse or apology, that he "does not understand." When his knowledge on a certain subject is limited, the man of culture does not speak about that subject. He admits his ignorance, and seeks to learn. By this method, the gentleman becomes an able investigator, with tremendous powers of discrimination. The cultured man insists that his information be reliable and accurate.

Further, if he is defeated in argument or is convinced of the truth of an ideal which he has doubted previously, he will acknowledge his error. If defeated, the cultured man always "acknowledges the truth" without hesi-

lation or fear—even when it comes from a bitter opponent. He is, therefore, a good loser, but, even more so, a good student. He learns from all men.

This, then, is the rabbinical standard of culture. Summarized in one word, the code acclaims exactitude in all as the basis of culture. Manners must be correct, speech must be accurate, information, everything must be precise. He who would be cultured must know the truth of the rabbinical standard, which says, in a few words: "To be cultured, be exact."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 802)
Highway Building
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Post Office Appropriation Bill recently passed by Congress and signed by the President authorizes an expenditure during the next three years of \$200,000,000 for the construction of federal-aid roads, this in addition to the bill passed in July, 1916, appropriating \$75,000,000 to be used for road construction over a period of five years. The act and its amendment require the states to provide an amount at least equal to that supplied by the federal government; and, considering the total appropriations from county, state, and national governments, the expenditures for highway work in the United States this year are likely to amount to a half billion dollars or more. This amount of funds is the largest ever appropriated for a similar purpose and for a similar period by any government in the history of the world, and the road construction program promises about all that could be desired at the present time to secure a much-needed improvement of the Nation's highways, thus ameliorating the transportation facilities of the country and contributing a most valuable asset to the Nation's resources.

The Federal-Aid Road Act is administered by the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, which cooperates fully with the state highway departments in the expenditure of federal moneys. Complete coordination is thus secured in the construction of federal-aid roads in the several states. The plans for all federal-aid projects must be approved by the Director of the Bureau of Public Roads; and federal inspection, once a month or more often, as the case may require, of all work in progress, assures construction in accordance with approved plans. With this cooperation it can be readily seen that the knowledge of road construction gained through experience in each state is used to best advantage for the benefit of all alike. Through trunk lines from one state to another will be established, thus eliminating a bad feature of road building as found under local management.

Under the old act it was required that mail should actually be carried on the road in order to receive the benefit of federal funds, or that there should be a reasonable prospect that mail would be carried on it within a short time after improvement, and considerable difficulty was experienced in showing that certain routes were qualified in this respect to receive federal aid. However, the new act is about as liberal in this respect as one could wish, as it states: "...the term 'rural post roads,' shall be construed to mean, any public road a major portion of which is now used or can be used or forms a connecting link not to exceed 10 miles in length of any road or roads now or hereafter used, for the transportation of the United States mails, excluding every street and road in a place having a population, as shown by the latest available federal census, of 2500 or more except that portion of any such street or road along which the houses average more than 200 feet apart."

The new act also raises the government limit of contribution from not to exceed \$10,000 a mile to not to exceed \$20,000 a mile, taking account

of higher present costs of labor and materials.

The 1916 act appropriated \$10,000,000 to aid in forest road building during a 10-year period, and the new law makes \$9,000,000 available for expenditure by the Secretary of Agriculture for roads and trails within or partly within the national forests. As in the federal-aid work the states are required to contribute at least 50 per cent of the cost of each project in order to receive the benefit of their portion of federal funds, so it is customary for the states and localities to contribute something toward forest road work.

(Signed) A. G. STURGIS.
South Chicago, Illinois.

(No. 814)
He Begs to Differ
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The Christian Science Monitor of June 7 reached me today, and I read with the usual interest the Notes and Comments. May I diffidently suggest that the first paragraph hardly seems to maintain your usual almost infallibility? Although it certainly does display your usual scholarship and your usual delightful humor.

I would venture to point out that the simplest way to ascertain the correct word to use after the word "different" is to reconstruct the sentence in which it occurs and substitute "differ" for different. It will be immediately apparent that you cannot "differ to," "differ than," or "differ against." One may "differ with," although a closer scrutiny would seem to show it to be somewhat of a contradiction of terms, and one feels that to "differ from" is more inherently correct than to "differ with." A "difference" naturally implies a divergence rather than a coming together.

Perhaps I should be regarded by many as over punctilious.
(Signed) N. J. PALMER.
Regina, Saskatchewan, June 11, 1919.

CATRIDA'S PORCH

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Catrida's porch beside the spring was a place of vantage. To your right hand, as you stood leaning on its railing, was the spring that furnished the town with clear, pure water, running underground all the way from the mountain range called San Mateo. Its outcropping, in this particular spot, was really the causa sine qua non of the village itself having been established here well on to a century ago. Its original inhabitants were among the earliest colonists west of the settlements on the Rio Grande. The spring was still the cause for the daily appearance of the younger women, who came to it with their pails as to a public fountain, each wearing the conveniently adjusted and graceful long-fringed black rebozo of mother or grandmother, draped over her head and shoulders.

Directly in front of the porch was a roadway, and many a gallant knight, wearing blouse of pristine whiteness and gay silk neckerchief knotted low enough to leave a handsome brown throat bare, with high-crowned sombrero and jangling spurs, rode thereon at full speed if it were the day of a fiesta, when he was eager to join his fellows in the gallo race. But if the occasion were less urgent he had time to draw rein, to chat a while with Catrida, and to beg a flower from the potted plants beside her on the railing.

Across this road was a fair-sized orchard, or huerto. It was an orchard and garden combined, since rows of vegetables were planted between the fruit trees, while at the edges of the enclosure, and by the entrance, the red and white and yellow of hollyhock blossoms furnished a needed note of color against the grayish brown adobe wall—just as a mockingbird, that used to sing throughout the long summer months, put a note of joyousness in the lives of others of the village nearby. Ruiseñor, or nightingale, they called him in their tongue.

There were times when the porch was used as an open-air dining room, its pots of geraniums, petunias, and morning-glories making as gay a decoration to the al fresco repast as you might find in a modern roof-garden. Such was the case when Catrida's father would bring the neighbors who helped him in the harvest home for the evening meal or cena; for he, like the majority of the villagers, was a ranchero. Then the leisure of ordinary days, the chatting with friends, or spelling out of a much-thumbed copy of "El Capitan Veneno" in the grateful morning shade or afternoon siesta was not in order. Much preparation must needs be made for the meal, which became a feast of the best they had to offer to their hungry guests. Nor were these too weary from the day's labor to recall many a joke and quaint proverb, nor forgetful to praise Doña Elena, the mother of Catrida, and her several assistants, comrades of the village, for their skill in making the favorite enchiladas and pastes.

After the tables had been cleared, Ramón would likely appear with his guitar, seat himself on the step overlooking the spring and its activities, and thrum the dance tunes he had caught by ear in boyhood. Now a group of children, attracted from their play in the twilight by the sound of the guitar, would approach him. "Here, Uncle Ramón, tell us this adivinza." Tio Ramón would cease from his playing, pucker his corrugated brow a bit more, and after an instant of deepest cogitation, give the answer known to every 8-year-old among them. Then he would propound another well-known riddle to his interrogators, and so they would continue alternately demanding and giving answers to the adivinzas until a call for Tio Ramón's music would stop them. He could not read nor write, but his supply of riddles and versos could never be exhausted.

An uneventful and monotonous existence this viewed from the porch of Catrida's home, I hear you say! Not so to Tio Ramón, nor to Catrida's parents, nor to Catrida. Theirs was a life of sufficient variety and eventfulness to them, of interest in themselves and the affairs of the pueblo. And after all, they were the ones concerned, whatsoever you might say about it.

CANADA'S PLACE IN AMITY OF NATIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—There were many distinguished representatives of the Dominion of Canada at a dinner held at the Connaught Rooms recently to celebrate Dominion Day.

Proposing the toast of "The Dominion of Canada" Lieutenant-Colonel Amery, M. P., said that one aspect of the League of Nations to which Canada attached the greatest importance was the union and cooperation with the British Commonwealth of the great United States. In that cooperation Canada was destined by her very position and character to play a leading part. She could interpret the British to America and America to the British. It would be fatal, he said, to all union and association between the British Commonwealth and United States if Canada were to take an attitude of aloofness, hostility, and animosity toward the United States. This was one of the greatest of Canada's tasks in her new imperial capacity. Canada, he continued, was fully prepared to take her full share in the responsibilities which faced the British Empire to prove herself worthy of a true partnership in that Empire.

MOVING PICTURES OF FORESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN BERNARDINO, California.—A series of moving pictures of the national forests in Southern California is being taken by the United States Forestry Service to be shown throughout the country. A 150-mile trip over the San Bernardino, Sierra Madre, and San Jacinto mountains, to secure films showing a perspective of these ranges, has recently been made. Scenes of camp life at Mount Lowe and Mount Wilson, also at various other points in the mountains, are to be included, while many other features of the work of the forestry service are also to be shown. The film is to be of educational character.

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INTERNATIONAL CREDIT PROBLEM

United States Expected to Turn Financing Over to Bankers With End of War—Conference of Allied Business Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—How to meet the enormous credit requirements of many foreign countries while financing the expansion of business within the United States, is a problem receiving serious consideration at the Treasury Department, the Department of State, in Congress and among speakers. The reported intention of Italy to seek a loan of \$1,000,000,000 in the United States is a sample of the prospects that have to be faced.

There has been no clear-cut outline of the policy the government will follow toward loans after peace is proclaimed, but it is understood that the extension of credits to allied governments, now totalling nearly \$10,000,000,000, will cease soon after the war ends officially, if not before.

Consequently, the loan Italy may seek, and those which dozens of other countries are said to be seeking, will be made direct by private lenders. The State Department has not been approached in regard to the Italian loan.

The Administration, it is understood, is generally in favor of leaving the bankers and bond investment public free to negotiate loans with foreign governments or business concerns, without aid from the Treasury Department or Department of State, and therefore to be the judges themselves of the risks involved. On the other hand, the Republican leaders in Congress seem to favor government supervision of such loans, with possibly a guarantee.

The Treasury Department is said to prefer that allied governments to which it is extending credits refrain from negotiating other loans with private lenders in the United States until after the war is ended officially. Efforts to float loans in the United States so far as these governments are concerned, will, therefore, await the ratification of the peace treaty.

Invitations have been sent by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to Great Britain, France, Italy, and Belgium, and other allied nations, to send representatives to a financial conference in Washington and Atlantic City, New Jersey, the last week in September, when the whole problem of credits will be considered with special reference to the help the United States can give. There is every prospect of a large and influential delegation from each country.

FUND TO RAISE HARVARD SALARIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—About 100 Harvard graduates, including many prominent business and professional men, met here yesterday to work out plans for the raising of a \$10,000,000 endowment for the university, to enable it to pay larger salaries for professors and to expand certain departments. Prof. Clifford H. Moore advised making the minimum salary for any member of the teaching force \$1500, and recommended paying professors \$7500 a year.

A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university, said that the aim of Harvard was not to provide a place where the sons of the rich may stay comfortably for four years, but to give real training to the individual and to serve the public.

DRY BOSTON NEEDS NO "MORALITY SQUAD"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—As a result of prohibition, the "morality squad" of the Boston Police Department has been abolished, and the men assigned to it have been returned to regular duty. They have in the past had roving commissions which enabled them to visit down-town saloons where liquor was sold. Edwin T. Curtis, Commissioner of Police, made no announcement as to the reason for the abolition of the squad but it is admitted that the end of liquor selling has practically eliminated the reason for its existence.

The value of prohibition was further shown on Sunday at Nantasket Beach, near this city, where although there was a crowd of 100,000 persons, not one arrest was made. The occasional cases of drunkenness now brought into court are largely according to policemen, the result of drinking Jamaica ginger.

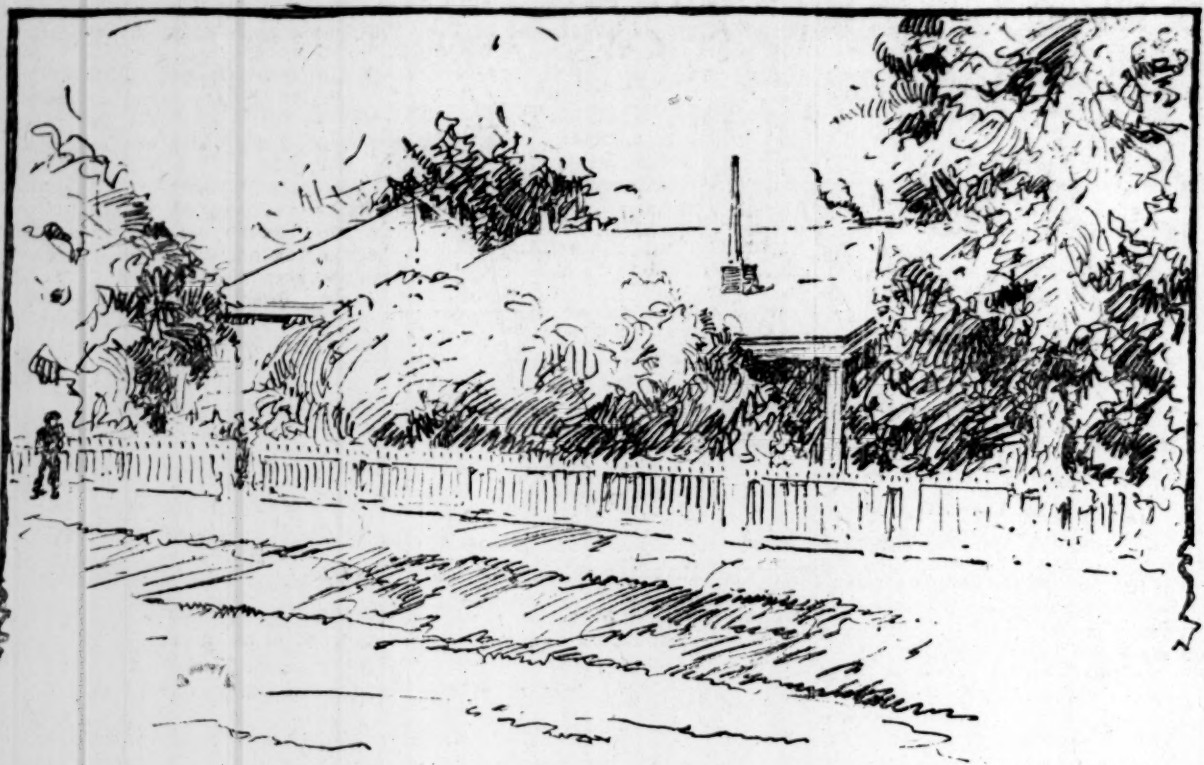
GOLD REPRESENTS GERMAN PAYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its New York News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The recent receipt of \$18,000,000 worth of British gold by J. P. Morgan & Co. was said here to have followed an initial payment on the German indemnity due Belgium. Germany paid Belgium \$18,000,000, according to the report, and the sum was in turn transferred by Belgium to England. The British Government then ordered its Canadian depositary to forward the amount to New York.

African Gold Shipment

NEW YORK, New York—The first shipment of gold from South Africa to the United States since the beginning of the war is on the way to New York from the Transvaal. The gold, valued at \$1,000,000, and consigned to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., is in payment for British war obligations.



Peter Coult's House, Palo Alto

SENATE TO FORM FINANCE POLICY

Economy to Be Watchword, Says Republican Leader—Soda and Ice Cream Taxes Repealed by Lower House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Republican program for revenue and tariff legislation for the present session of Congress will be formulated by the Finance Committee of the Senate at a meeting this week, probably tomorrow. Boies Penrose, Republican, Senator from Pennsylvania, said yesterday.

Regarding the repeal of the so-called luxury taxes and the soda fountain tax, Senator Penrose said that while the taxes were unjust and oppressive, the opening up of the present law for one or two amendments might lead to many material changes. The need of the moment, said the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, is for the most rigid economy in national finance. The House of Representatives yesterday, after nearly two hours' debate, voted to repeal the 10 per cent tax on soda water and ice cream.

Senator Penrose's statement in part follows:

"I am glad to note that Secretary Glass states that the most rigid economy will be necessary if the revenues that are in sight for the present fiscal year are to be adequate.

"I agree with him on the necessity for economy. Unless the wanton waste and extravagance of recent years shall cease and there shall follow a policy of economy with an adequate budget system, no revenues, however vast, will be sufficient to meet our needs."

Concerning the repeal of the so-called luxury and soda fountain taxes, Senator Penrose said:

"There were numerous taxes put in the war revenue law by the House Ways and Means Committee under the stress of war and perhaps without sufficient investigation of the facts. I refer particularly to the tax on soda water, which is harassing and oppressive and produces but little revenue, and the so-called luxury taxes. The term luxury is a misnomer, as the articles affected, such as shoes costing over \$10, are not luxuries.

"These expenses are based on a vicious basis, being levied on articles sold for a certain amount, and are easily evaded and difficult to administer. The Treasury Department officials were unanimous in urging the Finance Committee to remove them from the bill, and the Finance Committee was unanimous in recommending that they be stricken out. But they were put back in the bill on the floor of the Senate, under a misapprehension, in the closing hours of the discussion of the bill.

WAR WITH MEXICO FAVORED BY BERGER

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Representative Eagle of Texas, member of the committee investigating the right of Victor Berger to sit in the House, declared yesterday that unless Mr. Berger ceased to interrupt him while he was addressing the chairmen, he would refuse to remain at the hearing. Mr. Berger admitted he favored intervention in Mexico in 1914, but was strongly opposed to Americans participating in the world war.

CAPORETTO DISASTER FINDINGS PUBLISHED

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The findings of the government commission, appointed to inquire into the Caporetto disaster, in October, 1917, where the Italian line was broken by the great Austro-German attack, were published here today.

The commission's report attributes the Italian defeat to three sets of causes, which were:

First—The powerful influence of unfavorable propaganda which seriously affected the morale of the Italian troops.

Second—Political meddling with military plans.

Third—The military's lack of vision,

THE BEGINNINGS OF A UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Palo Alto News Office

In the midst of the imposing group of buildings on the campus of the Leland Stanford Junior University, in central California, lay, until a short time ago, a dingy little green-painted board and batten dwelling. "Pine Cottage" it was called. To all appearances it was by far the most insignificant of all the structures there, and very much of an anachronism, as it nestled low-roofed and old-fashioned amidst pines and oaks, and half concealed in creepers and shrubs beside the stately buildings of the university. Yet this humble workman's cottage, which finally had to make way for the new Jewel library, carried with it memories of strange happenings in that place before its august neighbors were even thought of.

It was the first cottage erected on the land which now includes the university and the flourishing little town of Palo Alto, and on a dreary stretch of waste that, a few years later, was bought by Governor Stanford for so great a purpose. And the remarkable circumstances of its erection were as follows.

Early in the year 1876, there came to Mayfield, which is but a mile or two from the place, a distinguished-looking man with erect military bearing and an easy grace of manner that betrayed his French extraction. He secured a residence in Mayfield, and, as a newcomer to a small community, claimed his due share of public attention and inquiry; yet the more he sought seclusion, the more his presence aroused interest, for the fact that he had considerable wealth could not be kept from the knowledge of the community. Furthermore, the rumor that he was an exile of note from his country added mystery to the affair which his movements in no way tended to dispel.

Pine Cottage

The following year, Monsieur left Mayfield and went to the picturesque wilderness now known as Palo Alto, where he had bought some 1400 acres and set up a workman's cottage—Pine Cottage itself. Then, on this

MARINE BRIGADE UNITS LEAVE BREST

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The departure from Brest of a number of units of the famous marine brigade of the second division was reported yesterday to the Navy Department. The other units will leave tomorrow, and the entire brigade is expected to be in New York by the middle of August.

Units which already have sailed include the fifth regiment, fourth brigade headquarters, and second battalion of the sixth regiment with Maj. John A. Lejeune and his division headquarters staff on board the George Washington, due at New York on Aug. 3.

PEACE CELEBRATED IN ARGENTINA

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Allied nationals throughout Argentina on Sunday celebrated the signing of peace. A parade of returned soldiers who fought with the allied armies in the war featured the local celebration, which began at noon with the ringing of bells, the explosion of bombs, and the blowing of whistles. The city was decorated with the Argentine and allied flags, and the Government Building and principal thoroughfares were illuminated.

DAYLIGHT BILL TO BE REPORTED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Chairman Cummins of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee announced yesterday that the separate House bill providing repeal of the Daylight Saving Law would be reported this week. Opponents of the repeal legislation believe that President Wilson will veto the separate House bill for the same reason that he disapproved the rider repeal to the Agricultural Bill, and that the veto cannot be overridden.

CHIEF JUSTICE RESIGNS
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria (Monday)—Sir Samuel Griffith, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth, has resigned for private reasons.

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THE NEW KNOX HATS FOR FALL—IN TRIMMED AND TAILORED MODELS

Wool Brothers

WOMEN'S DEPARTMENT
KANSAS CITY

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Announce
New Summer Modes
in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

You never saw a more pleasing array of really delicious salads and hot weather dishes than I serve at my places

Myron Green
CAFETERIAS

First Floor, 1115 Walnut
Second Floor, 1025 Main
Fourth Floor, 1013 Grand
KANSAS CITY

great tract, which he named the Matadero Ranch, there began farming of a kind that might well have set Mayfield and all central California agog with interest; for, what with the lavish expenditure of money, and the extravagance of the projects carried out, nothing like it had ever been known in the far west. There was work for all who wanted it. Numbers of Chinese laborers came and camped there, turning the wilderness into a busy center of agriculture. Monsieur sent agents scouring the east, buying up the finest stock, regardless of expense, to fill his 100 stalls, where there was a groom for each pair of animals and where each animal bore a silver bell engraved with its name and record.

In horses he was particularly interested, and the stand on which he watched them exercise on the training ground still exists near Encina Hall, while splendid kennels for his pack after, the neighboring townspeople learned that Monsieur's ranch had been purchased by Governor Stanford. Practically nothing was ever heard of Monsieur again; but it became known that he had been a high official in the army of France, and, for some unknown reason, had left his country at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war.

Sale of the Ranch

There was much mystery in all this, but few clues for its solution. One day it was noted that the French Count came from San Francisco and paid a visit to the ranch. This was in 1880. Following this, Monsieur suddenly departed for France. Then, some time after, the neighboring townspeople learned that Monsieur's ranch had been purchased by Governor Stanford. Practically nothing was ever heard of Monsieur again; but it became known that he had been a high official in the army of France, and, for some unknown reason, had left his country at the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war.

So the scene of reckless squandering of wealth and stupendous folly changed, and soon became the site of one of the great seats of learning of the United States, and the little Pine Cottage played its part in both, first as the residence of the overseer of the ranch, then of the resident architect for the Stanford buildings.

TELEPHONE STRIKE ENDS IN KENTUCKY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Louisville News Office

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—The operators and linemen of the Louisville Home Telephone Company at a meeting on Sunday voted for an agreement to end the strike, and returned to work yesterday morning. The agreement provides for the return of all employees at the wages they were receiving when they quit on July 1, and for the appointment of a committee to adjust wage demands. Non-union operators employed by the company are to be sent to branch exchanges and are not to be employed at the main plant. An effort will be made to secure a similar agreement with the Cumberland Company, which has been operating ever since the strike started.

Women's Silk Suits Reduced

We announce an important sale of broken lines of our finer silk suits, including smart and distinctive models of silk faille, taffeta and moire antique, in black, navy and fashionable colorings. Models are tailored, semi-tailored and dressy in effect, and suitable for travel, street, afternoon, theater and dinner wear.

Specially Reduced at 25.00,
39.75 and upwards to 75.00

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Klines
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY

Our advance showing of Fall modes offers a selection which is unusually interesting in the diversity and smartness of its models. All reasonably priced.
Fourth Floor

For COAL Call
KATZMAIER
H. C. EVANS, Sales Mgr.

Phones: 346 Bell Grand—Home, Main
KANSAS CITY, MO.

MUNGER'S LAUNDRY
IMMACULATE LINEN
F. W. PORTER, OWNER
1333-35 East Twelfth St.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Telephones—Home, 6810 Main; Bell, 236 Grand

PACKERS' ALLEGED METHODS EXPOSED

Federal Trade Commission, in Part III of Report, Charges Manipulating Retail Prices and Controlling of Live Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Methods alleged to be used by the five big packers in controlling the meat packing industry are described in Part III of the Federal Trade Commission's report, made public yesterday. They are charged with controlling the stockyards, influencing prices in live stock markets, dominating the manufacture and distribution of meat products and manipulating retail prices.

An incidental result of the investigation, the report states, was the finding of a device known as the "bearer warrant" which briefly is a receipt for a certificate of stock. It is charged that by this device producers can be collected and stock voted without officers of the corporation knowing who the stockholder is. The commission asserts it traced 19.4 per cent of "bearer warrants" as belonging to J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour and Company.

The Chicago Stock Yards Company of Maine, a corporation capitalized at \$8,000,000, is said to control several other corporations which operate stockyards, yard railroads and adjacent real estate development in Chicago. Mr. Armour, the commission alleges, received \$1,552,000 in stock for \$194,000 in cash and drew \$356,960 in dividends up to 1917 on the warrants.

Four Markets Control Prices

How Swift & Co., Armour & Co., Wilson & Co., Morris & Co., and the Cudahy Packing Company control the American meat industry is set out in the report in part as follows:

"Although there are 50 stockyards in the United States at which live stock are bought and sold, more than 69 per cent of the animals pass through 12 of these 50 yards (Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph, St. Paul, New York City, Ft. Worth, Sioux City, Oklahoma City, Denver, and Wichita) and the four largest yards alone receive more than 52 per cent of the cattle, 43 per cent of the hogs and 51 per cent of the sheep. These four markets, which largely determine the prices of cattle, hogs and sheep for the entire country, are Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha."

Meat Prices Respond

"The big packers' ownership of refrigerating cars—they own 91 per cent of all beef refrigerators—and their development of car route and branch house systems is such that the small independent's opportunity of widening his field beyond a purely local business is more restricted; and the big packers, by extending their ownership into the outlying areas of the industry (wholesale meat houses, consignment houses, and hotel supply companies) have so restricted the general markets that the small independent in many cases can dispose of no surplus products over the local demand unless to the big packers themselves. This has made possible the invasion by the big five of fields not related to the products and by-products of meat packing."

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Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, and Omaha.

"The five big packers either jointly or separately have an interest in 25 of the 50 stock yards; they have a majority of voting stock in 22 yards and are jointly interested in 15 of them. More than 84 per cent of the animals pass through the yards in which they have an interest. Although an increase in the number of stockyards, markets and meat packing centers may be regarded as desirable, the big packers use their power to prevent the development of such additional market and slaughtering centers.

Prices Agreed On

"As they buy most of the animals slaughtered at the 12 great markets, their ability to determine from day to day the general level of livestock prices is incontrovertible. That they do determine it is generally recognized by livestock producers and commission men and this is confirmed by correspondence from their files. The big packers through their centralized buying system determine the general level of prices each day at Chicago before the market has opened and send out the orders to their buyers at the different markets as to the prices to be paid. The local buyers for the different packers go into the market at the same time and assume the same buying attitude.

"Of the meat trade in the hands of interstate slaughterers in the United States, the five big packing companies have more than 73 per cent of the total. Of the meat trade of both interstate and wholesale local slaughterers they have more than 67 per cent of the total. In addition to the superior advantages over the independent in the buying of livestock, the big packers obtain cheaper credit, buy supplies for less, get better transportation facilities and services through their control of great tonnages of shipments.

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Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

An Artist's Genius Has Breathed Itself Into Every Line of These

Batik

Blouses and Negligees

To women who appreciate the subtle refinement of distinctive apparel, these original Batik, hand-painted and hand-dyed Blouses and Negligees will be welcome, indeed.

Graceful garments fashioned of Georgette Crepe over metal cloth, of chiffon or of Crepe de Chine, expressing in their rare dyeswork all the mystery and romance of far countries. A heritage of the Japanese and as old as time itself—exquisite in its unique charm.

Always soft, glowing, mirage-like, the beauty of motif vying with the exquisiteness of coloring that fades from pale brass to burnished copper, again from amber to orchid, from smoke to flame.

Batik-made Blouses are \$19.75 to \$35.00 plus tax.

Batik-made Negligees are \$45.00 and \$89.00 plus tax.

—Third Floor.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Finat July Clearance Sale of
Tasteful and Stylish Frocks
at one-half price
205 Waldheim Building, Kansas City, Mo.

FIDELITY NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY
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Capital \$2,000,000 Surplus \$1,000,000
We appreciate the interest taken by our patrons who read this paper in the consolidation of the National City Bank and the Fidelity Trust Company, thus offering you every banking service under a single experienced organization.

One of the "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plants is now open for your inspection.
On Gilman Road at Thirty-First, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones South 851

Member of the
Florists' Association
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John Fraser
Merchant Tailor
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KISSELL
The All-Year Car
Passenger Cars—Trucks
Jackson Motor Company
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Here in Kansas City since 1907

Embroidery Buttons Hemstitching Pressing
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Home M. 1328
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Carters
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10th Floor, Take Elevator
South Side Location, 1025 East 11th Street
KANSAS CITY, MO.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP
OF RADIO URGEDSecretary of Navy Would Have
United States Buy Marconi
Facilities and Hold German
Stations—Advice to Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Government ownership of all radio facilities in the United States was recommended to Congress yesterday by Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy. He stated in letters to the president of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives that "this is a practical, common-sense matter, having no relation to any abstract considerations of government ownership," and he hopes the public will see the difference.

Secretary Daniels would have the government buy the facilities of the United States of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, a British organization, and he would have the government retain possession of the German stations at Sayville, Long Island, and Tuckerton, New Jersey. No private American companies would be allowed to operate radio stations, and amateurs would be restrained rigidly, if his views are translated into law. While he said that he had not gone exhaustively into the cost of taking over privately owned radio stations, he thought "not many millions would be required." Having placed all stations under government control, he would have them opened to use during spare hours for business, press, personal, and other messages that might be offered. The advantage to American business of unified radio communications and of competition between the radio and the cables would be assured, he thinks, if government ownership were adopted for the radio.

Radio International

"High power radio," he wrote, "is international in character, because it causes interference throughout the world. It is much easier for the government to regulate international interference than it is for private companies to do so. This question of national and international communication by means of radio telegraphy is particularly prominent at this time, when, on ratification of the peace treaty, all restrictions on the use of this art will be removed and many interests will be attracted to this form of investment."

"Such an instrumentality can be of incalculable value in bringing the world together and furthering common understandings. The same instrumentality, however, gripped by evil-minded governments or private enterprise, is just as available for selfish and disreputable purposes. Yet the risk must not be overlooked and such control must be provided as will lead to its use for social and not anti-social purposes."

"Further, it has become clear that if the American reader is to have full news reports from all parts of the world, and if American news—the publication of which has very definite commercial and political advantages—is to be printed throughout the world, America must have a highly efficient communication contact with all parts of the world."

Control Needed in War

"It would be very detrimental to the interests of the United States were the ultimate control of high power radio to become lodged in a foreign corporation or in any foreign country, or if the United States lagged behind in the utilization of radio. During periods of strained relations, as well as during war, direct government control and operation would be the only safe and effective control and operation, as the personnel would be subject at all times to government supervision and direction."

"Obviously every encouragement should be given American companies to manufacture and sell radio equipment abroad and to own and operate stations abroad. The American government-owned station should exchange traffic with such stations and assist them in any legitimate way. Especially should any patent or improvement controlled by the government be made available to such American companies under proper safeguards and guarantees."

PANAMA'S PRESIDENT
VISITS U. S. FLEET

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. NEW MEXICO—The Pacific fleet, which passed successfully through the Panama Canal on its voyage from Hampton Roads to the Pacific Coast, sailed on Sunday from Panama for San Diego, California.

President Belisario Porras of the Republic of Panama, with members of his family and his staff, made an official call on Sunday on Admiral Hugh Rodman, commanding the fleet. President Porras was given full presidential honors, including a salute of 21 guns.

EUROPE FOR WORLD
COTTON ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Europe recognizes the need of a well-organized world association of cotton and textile interests to guide the industry along progressive lines and to point the way informally to real needs, according to Walter Parker, secretary of the New Orleans, Louisiana, Chamber of Commerce, who returned recently from Europe. Mr. Parker acted as vice-president of the delegation of Americans who went to Europe to study cotton trading conditions and to interest Europeans in the world.

cotton conference to be held in New Orleans in October.

The mission was a success, he said, as it was realized that new economies were necessary to offset the increased cost of production. He announced the governments of England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Holland would send formal delegations and that independent groups from various cities would attend, also representatives from Egypt and India. Belgium will be the first European country to resume her pre-war footing commercially, in Mr. Parker's opinion. He added that he had suggested to business men of that country that they exchange vegetable oils, crude rubber, and ivory from their Congo colonies for raw cotton from the United States, as such a plan would allow her to resume manufacturing and would also permit her to develop rapidly her rich Congo lands.

FORUM MEETINGS
ON BOSTON COMMON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Open Forum meetings on Boston Common, which were so successful last summer, are to be held on the first four Sundays of August. They will come at 5:30 p. m., just at the close of the two-hour band concert, and the audience for the most part will be comfortably seated. In case of rain, the speaker will give his message from the pulpit of the Old South Meeting House, the historic edifice from which has gone out in the past so much of the inspiration of America. George W. Coleman, organizer of the Ford Hall Congress of Forums, will preside.

"Why Americans Should Support the League of Nations" is to be the first topic of this Boston Common course, and will be presented Aug. 3 by Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor of the United States. "The Policy of Urging Violence for the Political and Industrial Development of America" is the topic on which the Rev. John Haynes Holmes of New York will speak on Aug. 10. Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, to whom the government granted a passport, at the request of the British Bureau of Information, in order that she might study conditions in England from first-hand facts this summer with a view to lecturing in America, during the season of 1919-20, will make her initial address after her return to this country on the Common on the afternoon of Aug. 17. Her subject will be "Reconstruction in England and America." For the fourth and final lecture of this course, Dr. James J. Walsh of New York, will be the speaker and will discuss the topic "Why I am Opposed to Socialism."

GLOOMY PICTURE OF
MEXICAN SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to the story told by William Gates to the House Rules Committee yesterday the situation in Mexico is hopeless. Carranza is a criminal and officials of the government are bandits.

Mr. Gates, who was formerly a Californian and later lived in Baltimore, Maryland, traveled through Mexico from the spring of 1917 to that of 1918, partly, he said, for the purpose of gathering material for a library of Mexican antiquities and literature and partly to discover "what was going on behind the veil of our censorship and the Carranza censorship."

He explored Yucatan and Veracruz and "the country south of Mexico City dominated by revolutionists." In reply to questions by the committee, Mr. Gates said:

"The government is a band of outlaws both technically and practically. That includes the Carranza Government, which controls the railroad lines and the main ports. But whether you are in Carranza territory or not, it is the same everywhere, north and south. Down through Oaxaca, a day's ride from the railroad, where you are free from Carranza soldiers, that condition exists. The same is true of Veracruz, from there to Mexico City, also all of the Tehuantepec isthmus and along the Pan-American Railroad to Guatemala."

REFERENDUM DENIED
ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Anti-Suffrage Association of Massachusetts have been refused the right to petition for a referendum whether or not the ratification of the suffrage amendment to the federal Constitution by the state Legislature last month shall stand. The office of the Secretary of State would not give the official blanks for the signing of such a petition, on the ground that the ratification was a resolution and not a law. A section of the referendum amendment reads, "A referendum petition may ask for a referendum to the people upon any law enacted by the General Court which is not expressly excluded."

CHILEAN MISSION TO
GO TO GREAT BRITAIN

SANTIAGO, Chile—Appointment of a Chilean mission, to repay the visit made by the British mission headed by Sir Maurice de Bunsen, was announced yesterday. The Chilean delegation will reach New York about Sept. 10 on its way to Great Britain.

Measures have been recently adopted to prevent increases in the price of foodstuffs. It is proposed to tax corporation war profits. Several North American firms are awaiting decisions on their offers to undertake the construction of sanitary systems, railroads, highways, and public buildings.

MILITIA CALLED
IN CHICAGO RIOTSTroops to Be Used in Case
Police Force Is Unable to
Cope With Situation—Car
Crews Routed by Street Mobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—Mobilization of 4000 members of the state militia was under way here at 10 o'clock last night, to be used in quelling the race war between Negroes and white people in case the police find themselves unable to cope with the situation.

Rioting continued last night, and street-car traffic was tied up on several streets in the "black belt" of the city. It was stated at the police station that reports of additional fatalities had been received, but the police said these reports had not been confirmed. Calls for ambulances and police patrols were frequent, however, from the affected district. Several street-car men were obliged to leave their cars and flee for safety.

A delegation of prominent Negroes called on the chief of police yesterday, asked police protection for the Negroes, and urged increased efforts to prevent further trouble. Additional forces were sent to scenes of disturbances to quell further outbreaks.

The first outbreak in the present rioting was at one of the beaches in the city, where, it is claimed by white persons, the Negroes passed the line dividing the white and Negro bathers, resulting in a fight. On the other hand, the Negroes at the beach claimed that a boy on a raft had drifted over the line and that a white bather threw a stone, knocking the boy into the water. The Negroes claim that when they went to the boy's aid the white bathers attacked them. Additional forces were gathered by the Negroes, it is claimed, and soon the rioting had spread to various sections of the city where the members of the two races live near each other.

There has been considerable feeling here for some time as the "black belt," as it is called in Chicago, has spread, owing to the large number of Negroes brought from the south during the war to work in various industries in the city, and a number of Negro residences have been attacked within the last few months.

Ministers of all the Negro churches in the city held a meeting yesterday afternoon and appointed a committee to draft a report to be presented to the public. Dr. L. K. Williams, pastor of the Olivet Church, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that a committee of 100 of the best colored people and 100 white men, carefully selected, might well be appointed to discuss the matter and outline a program to prevent future outbreaks of this kind and to bring about a cessation of the present trouble.

Speakers Sound Warning

Riots May Impel Colored People to
Reprisals, It Is Said

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Race riots and attacks on Negroes may impel the Negroes to take up the fight in their own defense and use force, if need be, to strengthen their political and economic position, it was asserted at a mass meeting of 3000 Negroes held at the Palace Casino on Sunday under the auspices of the local branch of the National League for Civil Rights. The speakers included William Monroe Trotter, editor of the Boston Guardian and head of the Colored National Equal Rights League, who returned recently from Paris, where he unsuccessfully petitioned the Peace Conference to make provision for equal rights for Negroes in all countries. He said he failed to get an interview which he sought with President Wilson, but Premier Clemenceau granted him a hearing and he hoped that his position would receive consideration in October.

"Not a week ago," declared Mr. Trotter, "my breast swelled with pride because of the new spirit of pride, of self-respect and manhood that was marked in the colored race when they refused to be shot down in the capital of the Nation."

While the white men were degraded, they have made our boys fight for them. Now, unless the white American behaves himself, in teaching them how to fight, they have started something they won't be able to stop. They need not think of teaching us fine songs to sing, unless they are prepared to carry out their idea of democracy and equality.

"Now, fellow white men," he added, "God bless them (because they are members of the human race) we serve notice to you that there is no superiority in the brain of the white man over the brain of the black man, who has a greater faith in the Almighty God, and that we do not intend that you shall beat us and lynch us as easily as you have done in the past. The colored people, contending for the principles of the great republic, warn you that you have got to stop treading on our toes."

PROHIBITION CUTS
JAIL POPULATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

ELIZABETH, New Jersey—Fourth of July was the first day of Independence Day in the history of this city. There was only one arrest for drunkenness, and since July 1 there has been a decrease in arrests for drunkenness and for offenses due to intoxication. It is also reported that the county jail has fewer inmates than at any previous period.

Exact figures bearing on the manifold good of prohibition are not yet

available. Data of this kind will be more accurate and truly comparative some 30 days later. Practically all the retail liquor stores are open, but sales are limited to 2.75 per cent beer and soft drinks. If the observation of some of the business men may be trusted, the sale of alcoholic liquors has not altogether disappeared, but a steady adjustment is in process.

RUSSIAN MASSES
AND BOLSHEVISM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That the Russian masses are slowly but surely awakening to the fact that bolshevism is an autocracy of revenge, hate, and insurance more oppressive and cruel than any which they suffered in the past, was asserted by Roger C. Tredwell of the United States consular service, in a discussion of Russian affairs before the Russian Economic League here. Mr. Tredwell was for six months a prisoner of the Bolshevik government and arrived in this city a few days ago.

Mr. Tredwell said one of the great troubles of the Bolsheviks was that they did not work. They were paid by the State and argued that so long as they got the money it would be foolish to work. He told of alleged Bolshevik atrocities, and said the Bolsheviks were not only against the bourgeoisie, but also against the poor peasants. He said he himself had seen Red Guards robbing poor peasant women of little sacks of flour that they were trying to take to their homes.

LIEUTENANT SMITH
TO BE EXAMINEDSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—It has been reported that the congressional subcommittee investigating charges of cruelty in United States Army prisons overseas will hold a hearing today at Ft. Jay, Governor's Island, for the purpose of examining Lieut. Frank H. Smith, better known as "Hard-Boiled" Smith, who is serving sentence there after having been convicted by court-martial of cruelty to prisoners under his charge. This hearing, it is expected, will be followed by another important hearing at a hotel in this city. Word has come from Washington that Lieut. Smith is not an officer of the regular army but that he entered federal service through the Arizona national guard.

The judge advocate of the twenty-seventh division, Lieut.-Col. J. Leslie Kincaid has announced that he will go to Washington to testify before the congressional committee concerning the alleged cruelties to American military prisoners.

FILIPINOS ASK
DRY REFERENDUM

MANILA, Philippine Islands—The Council of State has memorialized the Congress of the United States to permit the Filipino people to decide for themselves the question of prohibition. Acting Governor Yeater has announced that prohibition for the Philippine Islands would be considered in a message he will send to the special session of the Legislature. Filipino sentiment toward prohibition is regarded generally as hostile.

Manila advices received on July 17 said that leaders of the Philippine Legislature would endeavor to obtain the enactment of a prohibition measure in the event that Congress did not provide for prohibition in the islands under the recently ratified national amendment. The proposed Philippine measure, the advices said, would be an exact copy of the American Prohibition Act.

RAND SCHOOL WILL
OPPOSE DELAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Counsel for the American Socialist Party and the Rand School of Social Science have moved, in the Supreme Court, for a bill of particulars in the application of the State's Attorney-General for the revocation of the school's charter. Tomorrow Justice John V. McAvoy presides at an extraordinary special term of Part III of the court, to hear all motions in connection with the raid on the school. The Deputy Attorney-General asked that the motion for a bill of particulars go over till then, and this was ordered. On Wednesday the State will move to postpone the trial of all cases in connection with the raid until the October term of the trial court. Counsel for the school will oppose the motion and demand immediate trial.

TAMMANY OPPOSES
HEARST FACTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Tammany Hall, through the executive committee of the Democratic County Committee, yesterday recommended to the Democratic voters, for nomination at the primaries here on Sept. 2, a city ticket which is thoroughly an organization ticket and does not include any of the so-called Hearst candidates.

UNIONS TO AMERICANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—In its efforts to aid the Americanization campaign the Providence Central Federated Labor Union has sent out notices to each of the local unions affiliated with it offering to furnish cards for the registration of all aliens in each organization whereby each member may receive instruction in the subjects necessary to take out citizenship papers. It asks that Labor unions become "100 per cent American."

INQUIRY INTO OIL
BUSINESS ASKEDPrices and Operating Methods
Should Be Investigated, in
the Opinion of Senator Poin-
dexter of WashingtonSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Miles Poindexter, Republican, Senator from Washington, introduced in the Senate yesterday a resolution calling on the Federal Trade Commission to investigate a report on the operations of the big oil companies in the United States with special reference to recent advances in the market price of fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline and other petroleum products.

Both oil producers and oil consumers are vitally interested in the resolution, which would direct a searching inquiry not only into prices but into the methods of operation of the big oil companies as well as into their available resources.

In offering the resolution Senator Poindexter declared that according to protests lodged with him by a committee representing oil consumers of the Pacific Coast, oil companies are requiring consumers in the northwest to pay \$1.85 a barrel for fuel oil, while the price paid in New Orleans is 80 cents; and that inasmuch as the Pacific Coast, through its California oil fields, produces more than it consumes, there can be no excuse for the price there exceeding the prices on the Atlantic Coast or at Gulf ports.

Senator Poindexter's statement showed that fuel oil enters into the cost price of nearly every commodity and directly affects the high cost of living.

Lack of Competition Charged

It is claimed that price of oil on the Pacific Coast is arbitrarily fixed by the Standard Oil Company of California, and that there is no real competition between any of the oil companies. By reason of the controlling position of the Standard Oil Company, he charged, it has been able to earn enormous profits; during the last

three years it has paid dividends, he asserted, amounting to 145 per cent on an investment of \$50,000,000, and the annual report to stockholders shows profits of \$44,000,000 for 1918.

Based on the result of operations for the first six months of 1919, it is charged, profits for this year will exceed those of 1918 by many millions of dollars. Quotations on the stock market, it was said, reflect the big profits of the oil companies in the advancing price paid for shares. The Senator said prices of fuel oil on the Pacific Coast have advanced nearly threefold in three years; that consumers have organized to fight the high and advancing prices, and have opened headquarters in this city under the name of Oil Consumers Committee.

Scope of Inquiry Asked

The resolution of Senator Poindexter directs the Federal Trade Commission to investigate and report the recent advances in the price of oil, especially on the Pacific Coast; in so doing to consider and report the sources of oil supply, particularly for the Pacific Coast; annual production of the same with special reference to the years 1914-19, inclusive; the corporate or other agencies by which the business of oil production, refining, distribution, and marketing, including petroleum and all its products, is and has been conducted in the past and at present, with special reference to the periods mentioned and to those activities on the Pacific Coast, and to the Standard Oil Company of California, the Union Oil Company and the General Petroleum Company, and any other companies engaged in business on the western coast.

The commission is further instructed to report what, if any, combinations in restraint of trade, or unfair competition, exist or have existed on the part of any of the companies; what effect such combinations have had on price, especially on the Pacific Coast and with particular reference to price charged the ultimate consumer.

It is also required to make such recommendations as it may deem wise relative to the removal of any such combination in restraint of trade, or unfair competition, if it exists, or other recommendations relative to cost, market price, production, distribution and sale to the government or private consumer, of all petroleum products.

TERCENTENARY OF
PILGRIMS' LANDINGPermanent Reservation at Ply-
mouth, Massachusetts, Is
Planned as a Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Plans for celebrating next year at Plymouth, Massachusetts, the landing place of the Pilgrims in 1620, the three hundredth anniversary of their coming, were discussed yesterday by members of the state commission in charge of the observance and by a congressional committee which came here to extend the cooperation of the federal government.

An expenditure of \$700,000 to \$750,000 is contemplated, and it is planned to establish a permanent reservation on the Plymouth waterfront as a memorial to the landing of the Pilgrims. The plans will be presented by the state commission to the congressional committee before Sept. 1, it is expected. The State of Massachusetts has already appropriated \$250,000, but must increase this allowance if the full plan is accepted and the proposed equal division of expense between state and federal governments is adopted.

The Plymouth waterfront, now occupied by wharves, will, if the plans now under consideration are accepted, be wooded, probably with pines. A large pier would be replaced by a smaller one to land passengers from pleasure craft.

The state commission has recommended formal exercises on the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, Dec. 21, 1920, and a celebration probably in the nature of a pageant, in 1921. If international participation is obtained, the plans for the observance will presumably be elaborated.

INQUIRY INTO HIGH PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

HELENA, Montana—The state efficiency commission is now in Butte investigating high prices charged there for food, clothing, and other necessities. The inquiry was asked for by County Attorney Joseph R. Jackson, in a letter to Sam V. Stewart, Governor of Montana.

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Women's White Canvas Walking Shoe. Replacement value \$9. Now..... 6.50

Women's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes, suitable for Fall wear. Replacement value \$11. Now..... 8.00

Women's Black Kid and Calf Button Boots. Replacement value \$15 to \$18. Now..... 10.00

Women's Gray Buck Oxfords, Louis heel. Replacement value \$16. Now..... 12.00

Men's Department

Men's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes, extra heavy single soles; exceptionally comfortable. Replacement value \$11. Now..... 8.00

Men's Mahogany Calf Blucher Low Shoes with fibre soles. Replacement value \$12. Now..... 8.50

Men's Mahogany Calf Wing Cap, Double Sole to Heel, Low Shoes. Replacement value \$12. Now..... 8.50

Men's Black Russia Calf Low Shoes. Replacement value \$12. Now..... 9.00

Men's Russia Calf Blucher Low Shoes, heavy single sole. Replacement value \$12. Now..... 9.50

Misses and Children

Misses' and Children's Tan Play Oxfords. Replacement value \$5.00 and \$5.50. Sizes 7 to 10½. Now..... 3.25

Sizes 11 to 2. Now..... 3.50

Widths C to E.

Growing Girls' White Canvas Pumps, with low white heel. Replacement value \$8.00. Now..... 5.50

Sizes 2½ to 6. Widths AA to C. Now..... 5.50

Sizes 11 to 2. Widths B to E. Now..... 5.50

Misses' and Youths' Tan Oxfords, for play or semi-dress wear. Replacement value \$7.50. Now..... 5.50

Sizes 13 to 2. Now..... 5.50

Sizes 2½ to 7. Widths A to E. Now..... 6.00

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BOSTON, MASS.

AVERTED LONDON POLICE STRIKE

Indefinite Postponement Is Explained in Several Ways, but Government Has Decided to Raise Both Pay and Pension

By The Christian Science Monitor special London correspondent

LONDON, England—Several explanations (according to the point of view) may be given as the reason why the police strike has been indefinitely postponed. The firmness with which the government has handled the situation, the preparations to march soldiers with tanks and machine guns to take the place of the strikers, and the order notifying the force that any man absconding himself from duty would be dismissed with loss of pension, etc., were the reasons which gave the police furiously to think, and brought them to a sense of their responsibility.

On the other hand, there are supporters who urge that, as the government has already expressed its intention of increasing pay and pension, there is nothing, apart from the question of recognition of the union, worth striking for.

Assuming that it was the intention of the Police Union to strike (and there has been nothing issued by the union authorities to warrant such an assumption, nor yet that there would not be a strike) perhaps the true reason why there is still no rupture is to be found in a combination of the two foregoing points of view.

Demonstration of Potential Strength

With the government authorities boldly declaring their intentions, and with the favorable position in which the police are placed of obtaining information as to the disposition of troops, etc., not to mention their training and discipline, careful observers were reluctant to believe that the police would select the present moment for a trial of strength. As a matter of fact, the police have adopted an old ruse among trade unionists, they have given a demonstration of their potential strength, which may or may not be used as occasion and opportunity demand.

Like every other trade union organization, the police union embraces a number of hot-headed irresponsibles, who must "have their say," but who in the long run carry but little weight. Side by side with a sober press announcement that assures an anxious public that there is no cause for alarm, as the agitation is confined to the executive of the union who are fighting for their own ends, is the announcement that out of 55,133 ballot papers issued, no less than 44,599 have declared for a strike, while only 4224 are against.

It is a very accommodating attitude which can find consolation in the belief that the strike leaders have declared the strike off indefinitely because they feared the force would not respond to the call. The above figures, however, calmly in strict secrecy and after mature deliberation, should surely reverse such a belief.

In a thoughtful and well-instructed leading article in The Times attention is directed to the very peculiar and extraordinary position occupied by the members of the force, who are intrusted with powers not possessed by any other persons, however exalted in position and rank.

Powers of a Constable

"A constable," the paper states, "can arrest persons on suspicion, and take them to a police station. In his case, the law which deems a man innocent until he is proved guilty, is reversed. The constable deems him guilty and treats him accordingly, until he can prove his innocence. . . . He can order persons to stop or go on, he can compel them to give names and addresses, he can hold up traffic, and do many other things that no one else can do."

The Times, however, advances this as an argument against official recognition of the union. It never occurs to the writer that it is little short of criminal to intrust an individual with all the responsibilities here set forth, and then pay him a wage which no self-respecting dustman would entertain, and that the Police Union is the natural outcome of this appalling state of affairs.

Yet The Times insists that the movement has been engineered entirely by leaders of addition working in conjunction with other organizations with the expressed object of overthrowing the existing order, which was difficult of achievement while the police remained loyal to their work.

The government would be wise to take warning that the campaign may yet be successful unless the position is better understood and handled than it has been in the past.

The demonstration in Hyde Park on June 1 was an imposing spectacle, and indicated that there is, in spite of the government's grant of a 7½ per cent. increase, a keen desire to obtain recognition. That the fact will end here is extremely improbable. Certain of the speeches indicated that the executive, having obtained the mandate, would await a favorable opportunity to enforce recognition, they would select their own time and not the moment selected by the commission.

It is felt that the executive have handled a delicate situation with considerable skill and adroitness, and that they will now wait to see the result of the Triple Alliance meeting on the Russian question before taking further action. The fact that Mr. Robert Williams, secretary of the National Transport Workers' Federation, was one of the principal speakers at the Hyde Park demonstration, gives color to this belief, and it is well known that every section of the trade union movement

is sympathetic to the claims of the police.

As to the question of recognition itself, the matter may be whittled down to an acceptance of an abstract fundamental, because a police union is not an end in itself, but a means to an end. The function of the union is to improve the material conditions of the members of the force.

Whether it is given recognition or not, nobody will deny that it has been successful in obtaining very valuable concessions for its members.

The government may not negotiate with the union, but it certainly has already been compelled to recognize it. Then again, the Police Union was invited to send representatives to the first national industrial conference, convened by the Ministry of Labor, and Mr. Marston, president of the Police Union, was thereat appointed to the special joint committee which subsequently submitted the recommendations for the approval of the general body.

One of the recommendations, which was, it is understood, accepted by Sir Robert Horne, was that full recognition should be given to trade unions, and through them all negotiations between workpeople and their employers should take place.

It is difficult for the Government to square their attitude toward the officials of the Police Union with the acceptance of the Industrial Council's findings. The task is made no easier by the fact that the Police Union is affiliated to the Labor Party and to a number of local trades councils in a number of industrial centers.

Affiliation to the Trade Union Congress is simply a matter of time, possibly the next conference. With friends at court in all the avenues of labor, thought and action, it is not readily imagined that the government can continue to keep the duly accredited representatives of the police outside the channels of negotiation.

SCATHING REBUKE OF PRO-GERMAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P., General Secretary of the Dock, Wharf, Riverside and General Workers' Union, in a circular to district secretaries and members, draws attention to a document which, he says, is being signed purporting to represent Labor opinion and advice regarding the peace terms. He utters a warning against accepting on trust any document or statement made by such individuals as most of the signatories to this document whom he describes as "irresponsible individuals abusing their trust as officers in trade unions and other organizations."

"In the first place," Mr. Tillett says, "the pro-Germanism of the signatories is so obvious that their insolence in promulgating the anti-British attitude passes comprehension. I would challenge the persons who are using their official designations to take a ballot of the rank and file."

"After the murderous price our countrymen and women have paid for this war, the individuals signing the circular I refer to are prepared to let British Labor pay for all the loss, the paralysis of trade, the cost of restitution, and are even going further than that in their flagrant treachery by their demand that we should even feed the Germans, work for them, and pay the debt they calculatedly imposed as a speculation to build on the ruins of Europe an industrial, material, and commercial supremacy. I would warn our members of the present situation. While the Kaiser has gone, kaiserism still remains, junkerism is surpassed, the Scheidemann and Ebert democracy observe all the malignant junkerism of the past and exercise a terrorism in their murders for outliving the worst features of kaiserism."

"Our members should realize that the present government of Germany is represented by the same personal dominance which condoned the crucifixion of our soldiers, the annihilation under the most terrible forms of atrocity and cruelty of our prisoners of war, 60,000 of whom are now missing, and which gloated over the crime of the Lusitania, the murdering of Captain Fryatt and Miss Cavell, and approved the U-boat outrages which sank our ships and wasted 17,000 British lives, and encouraged air raids on innocent victims."

"We did not promote the war. Every cent for which the German people are exonerated from paying leaves more for our side to pay. If the British working class will pay not only their own war expenses, but also the German war expenses, then indeed we have the spectacle of the householder condoning the burglar and murderer who has robbed and outraged his women and children, and compensating him for his loss of money and wanton destruction."

ADVANTAGES OF PIECEWORK SHOWN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—When the boiler makers and other unionists at the Cockatoo Island dockyards, at Newcastle, New South Wales, abandoned the "piecework" policy at the end of January this year and agreed to resume work on the terms of the federal shipbuilding agreement, they probably did not anticipate that their wages would increase as high in some cases as 196 per cent, due to the piecework system.

A marvelous change has come over Cockatoo Island dockyards. Fifty to 60 per cent more work is being done, less supervision is required, overhead charges have been reduced, and the Commonwealth is saving many thousands of pounds a year; in place of a hotbed of industrial strife there is satisfaction and record breaking. The men are now paid on a fixed rate per 100 rivets or part thereof. Under the old system, with its minimum wage of 12s. a day and its "go-slow" methods, the average rate of riveting had

fallen to 73 rivets per man per day—probably the lowest in the world. Under the piecework system the average has been 132 rivets, although some men have totaled three and four times that number.

Since the piecework system came into operation on Feb. 1, 1919, the State Industrial Court has fixed the living wage at £3 a week, and the minimum wage for shipworkers has been raised to 14s. 3d. a day. This rate, however, does not greatly affect the pieceworkers of Cockatoo Island, whose earnings, based on actual results have, since the beginning of February, run from 16s. 5d. to 35s. 9d. a day according to the class of work on which they are engaged. In the construction of the collier Bileela, recently, the following were the average daily earnings, according to the report made by Mr. King Salter, the general manager of the dockyard:—platers, £1 15s. 9d.; riveters by hand, £1 9s. 1d.; riveters using pneumatic hammers, £1 2s. 7d.; platers' helpers, £1 7s. 3d.; pneumatic drillers, 19s. 6d.; and caulkers, 16s. 5d.

As compared with the old award rate of 12s. a day, the results show an increase in earnings as follows:—platers, 196 per cent; riveters (hand), 114 per cent; pneumatic riveters, 85.5 per cent; platers' helpers, 159 per cent; pneumatic drillers, 62 per cent; and caulkers, 37 per cent. The comparatively low earnings of the caulkers are receiving consideration from the shipbuilding tribunal, and the men will probably benefit shortly.

BASIC WAGES FOR AUSTRALIAN WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Delivering judgment in the Federal Arbitration Court on the basic rates and hours in the clothing trade, Mr. Justice Higgins, the president of the court, fixed the rate for men at 65s. a week, and for women at 35s. In doing so he gave an interesting analysis of the cost of living for women employed in the clothing trade. This judgment will have a far-reaching effect.

Mr. Justice Higgins pointed out that there was no serious difference as to the basic wage for men in the industry. Both sides had accepted his finding of 1907 for Melbourne of £2 2s. a week, with the additional increase due to the higher cost of living; the last report of the Commonwealth statistician had given 65s. 6d., and he proposed to award 65s. The question of the basic wage for women was much more difficult. His problem was to find what was necessary to satisfy the needs of an average adult female employee who had to support herself and meet the reasonably necessary requirements of a woman living in a civilized community.

Seven women, members of the union, he said, had estimated their average expenditure at £1 12s. 12d. a week. It was significant that any little indulgence of vanity in dress was at the sacrifice of other things.

For example, one girl who spent on dress and adornment £33 18s. 2d. a year, more than her wages seemed to justify, allowed nothing for amusements, lodge, toilet requisites and church. From the evidence it appeared that most of the girls shared a room with other girls, as they could not afford to pay £1 2s. 6d. a week for board and lodging without laundry. It was also their general practice to make their own dresses. If the girls would have their finery at the expense of other things more necessary, that was their business, but probably it was not fair to force employers to pay for all that a girl might fancy as being necessary for human requirements. At the same time they must not forget the important social function of girls' dress as a bulwark for self-respect, and it was for women who could afford it to show the way of simplicity and good taste.

The Sydney Board of Trade had fixed the rate at 30s., said Mr. Justice Higgins, and in the present case the respondents had proposed 32s. 6d. If he raised the basic rate for women on the same ratio as that for men it would be 35s. 3d. He would fix the rate at 35s.

Dealing with the unions' urgent request for a 44-hour week for women, Mr. Justice Higgins said that any departure from the usual standard of 48 hours was of such far-reaching importance that he felt the need of more searching inquiry. At his request the government have appointed a woman to report as to hours for women. This woman, who had recently returned to Australia, had been employed by the British Government to supervise the employment of women munition workers.

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DEVELOPMENTS IN BIG AEROPLANES

Flying Machine Designing Shown to Be Complex, Once It Steps Beyond Single-Engine Plane

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—If a big, load-carrying, high-speed aeroplane were simply a large edition of the fighting scout, development would be easy, quick, and sure. But the moment design steps from the single-engine machine to aeroplanes with two or more engines, infinite complications arise; and these complications bring us at once face to face with perils equal to or perhaps greater than those of the early days of flying; and at present any considerable increase of size involves the use of two or more engines.

During flight, an aeroplane is subject to various forces: gravity, thrust, drag (sometimes called "head-resistance"), lift, and (when there is any "slopping" side-pressure, each of these forces acts round its own center, and in some cases the center moves during flight. Stability depends upon their relative action and disposition, and upon the power of the pilot, by means of controls, to overcome upsetting influences.

The matter is complicated according to the total weight of the machine, a heavy machine having more inertia than a light one, this being shown in the relative ease with which a light machine will turn back on its tracks, the room required for landing, the distance needed for recovery from side-slip, and so on.

Engine Problems

It is further complicated by the separation of the driving power into two or more units, which, if they pull unequally, results in the shifting of the center of thrust, a problem that does not arise in the single-engine aeroplane. In the case of a two-engine machine, the change of thrust-center, in the event of one of the engines stopping, is quite definite, but, can, without great difficulty, be allowed for. Four engines fairly close together in two tandem pairs, again, present a problem that can be grasped although there has not yet been any entirely satisfactory solution. But where more engines are employed, and these are distributed, as they must almost inevitably be, at two different heights, a large number of variations in operating them are possible, and the situation becomes infinitely complex. Let it at once be admitted that these problems have not yet been given to the bottom, and that, in any given example, you will find leading experts disagreeing, even after model experiments in wind tunnels have been shown.

The control surfaces of such machines are the subject of endless discussion. The effect of the slip-streams of the screws, the intensity and distribution of which are so variable, upon the tail members, must be accurately known before the design of the tail and elevator can be settled.

In addition to all this, the weight and distribution of a series of engines are closely involved with the question of the area and shape of the side-surface of the aeroplane. It was found, for example, in a recently built machine with a double fuselage, that during a side-slip one fuselage masked the other, with the result that the machine was hopelessly unstable, and no effort of the pilot could bring it back to normal flight. Its recovery was accidental. Instead of the center of side-pressure being a little behind the turning axis, as the designer had calculated, it was in front.

Moods and Tendencies

The piloting of even a two-engine aeroplane weighing five or six tons is a very different business from piloting a scout or a two-seater. The big machine has different moods and tendencies. In its case it is far more important to maintain flying speed, and it is fatal to attempt to turn with-out sufficient speed. In small machines errors in this direction are remediable, even if at no great height above the ground. A great many accidents on big machines have taken the form of flat spins, the provoking cause almost always being an attempted turn, without sufficient "way" on. The oddest things happen. Thus, on one four-engine type, if the machine is on a bank, i. e., canted up either to right or to left, and the power be cut off, it is practically impossible to get the machine level again.

Finally, to illustrate the difficulties in the case of one big multi-engine machine, two bodies of expert advisers

were at complete variance as to the correct angle of incidence for the tail. One party put it at 2½ degrees minus, the other at 2½ degrees plus. They compromised at 1 degree plus. Even then it was admitted that the first trial flight might call for skill on the part of the pilot. In this machine the tail was of large size and at an unusual distance from the main planes. It proved in flight to have too much lift, which entirely overcame the possibilities of correction through the elevator. It will readily be seen that aeroplane design is not a simple matter, now that very rapid developments are being attempted. Progress is impossible without practical experiments, and risks must be taken. However, it is by no means unduly folly to try to do a little more than is known to be within our powers, in spite of the old nursery adage about running and walking.

LABOR TROUBLES IN FREMANTLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, West Australia—A feud which has been waged between the Fremantle Lumpers Union and the National Waterside Workers Union has culminated in serious riots at Fremantle, the chief port of the State.

An affray between the lumpers and a force of armed police resulted in 33 casualties. Incidentally, the riots have led to the downfall of a national government led by Mr. H. P. Colebatch, former colonial secretary, after only 29 days of office, and the accession of a new government under Mr. J. Mitchell, former Minister for Lands and Agriculture.

The riots were a sequel to the waterside strike of October, 1917, when the lumpers ceased work in sympathy with strikers in the eastern states. Volunteers were called for by the government to man the wharves, and some of those who responded formed the National Waterside Workers' Union, which, after the strike, was registered as an industrial union and given preference of employment, subject to the proviso that returned soldiers should have first preference, whether members of the Fremantle Lumpers Union or not. The existence of the two unions under this system led to much bitterness.

Many lumpers were unable to secure work for weeks at a time, with the result that their wives and families suffered.

STRIKE SITUATION IN PETROGRAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Bolshevik press contains some notable particulars as to the labor situation in Petrograd during the last few months.

The Red Gazette writes that from March 6 to 26 there were strikes at 15 works, in which 34,704 workmen took part (i. e., about half the number of operatives now working in Petrograd); 173,091 working days were lost, for which the workmen should have received 4,489,000 rubles. The strikes took place principally at works manufacturing locomotives, cars, artillery, and shells.

The Severnaia Zhizn publishes some interesting particulars of the suppression of the strike at the Putilov works. At first the Bolsheviks wanted to suppress the anti-Bolshevik movement among the workmen by sending the sailors of the active fleet who were in Petrograd. The latter called a meeting and announced that it would be better to join the workmen than to go against them. Then the Bolsheviks called out the coast-guard, who are well known for their brutality, and consist wholly of

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sailors of the former "disciplinary" (penal) battalions. When the coast-guards entered the premises of the works, the workmen and two Red regiments guarding the works met them with disorderly rifle fire, but the resistance was not vigorous enough. The works were soon taken.

Wholesale searches were made and wholesale executions were carried out on the spot. It was the older workmen who were arrested. Workmen were forbidden to hold meetings, and an order was passed for all to resume work. The next day a detachment of sailors went round to the workmen's houses and drove the men to work at the point of the bayonet. All that day, while work went on there was a guard placed in each shop to prevent the workmen communicating with one another. Communication with the town was still more strictly prohibited. The telephones were cut off. At the same time the Bolsheviks hung out placards saying that, unlike other imperialist governments, they had no intention of suppressing insurrections of workmen at the point of the bayonet, but that in view of its being a time of war and for the good of the revolution, they would stop at nothing in order to force the workmen to resume work, and to stop all demonstrations.

LONDON BANK CLERKS ORGANIZE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The movement which is taking place among the employees of the great London banks to organize on a large scale is steadily growing, and the number of clerks of all grades who have enrolled in one or other of the guilds now reaches several thousands. At present there are two guilds—the Inner Guild,

which some of the staffs of the large banks have set up to watch their interests, and the Bank Officers Guild, which embraces the employees of practically the whole of the leading banking institutions not having the inner organization. It has been proposed in some quarters that the interests of the whole would be better served if there were a general falling into line, and if it were either decided to let each bank have its own guild or to urge the employees to join the Central Guild en bloc. The primary object of the Central Guild is to have an organization definitely recognized by the directors and partners as a medium for representing directly to the boards any disabilities or grievances under which the various staffs may suffer, and generally to protect the interests of bank clerks individually and collectively.

IRISH CONSTABULARY FUND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—A movement has been set on foot and is being very strongly supported to establish an indemnity fund for the R. I. Constabulary, to compensate men injured in the performance of their duty, and to help the families of men who lose their lives, as has now happened in several cases since the régime of Sinn Féin.

REPARATION IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ontario—Close on a thousand Germans who have been interned in Canada during the war, will be deported by the Canadian authorities this week. They are to be shipped to Rotterdam and from there forwarded to their native land. The cost of repatriation is borne by the Germans.

A motion to add a plank to the party's platform in favor of elective ministris was defeated.



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SOCIAL STANDARDS OF AUSTRALIANS

Authority States That Country Has Made Noble Effort to Rear Its National Life Not on Wealth but Commonwealth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria — "In many respects the national system of education in Australia is still in its infancy," says Professor Meredith Atkinson, one of Australia's foremost economists and educationists in an article written specially for The Christian Science Monitor. "Though the State Primary Schools have for many years followed the best models of Britain and the United States, the State High Schools cannot yet compare in number and quality with those of older countries. This is still more true of technical education, which is just beginning to spread with fair rapidity."

"The standard of university education in the six universities of Australia compares very favorably with that of similar institutions of Britain and the United States. On the whole, however, Australia has a long way to go before it can rival the educational facilities offered in the United States, particularly those of the larger cities. The average expenditure per pupil in the largest American cities just before the war was £13 9s. 4d., while that of New South Wales, the highest in Australia, was £10 1s. 2d., the lowest being Tasmania's, £5 11s. 1d."

"Such comparisons are not really fair, as between a young nation of 5,000,000 people, and a much older nation numbering over 100,000,000. The natural and developed resources of Australia cannot compare with those of the United States, the country most blessed by nature and endowed with the highest efficiency amongst all the lands of the globe. Except in the coal and agricultural products, in which Australia stands very high—both in methods and total production—the Commonwealth is in its economic infancy. It has much to learn from the United States, in the spheres of education and industrial efficiency. This is fully recognized by all traveled and thoughtful Australians."

Warm Sentiment for United States

"Communication between the two countries is rapidly becoming most intimate, both in ideas and trade. With the sense of a common victory, and the new realization of common interests in the problems of the Pacific, together with the dawn of the Air Age, Australians are developing a warm sentiment for the United States, which may one day issue in a practical policy program. Americans are not to be misled by the clash of opinion at the Peace Conference, between the Prime Minister of the Commonwealth and the President of the United States. That little difference has no counterpart in Australian minds, concerning their relation to citizens of the United States. The two white peoples most vitally concerned in the policies that will guide the destinies of the Pacific must learn as much as possible from each other."

"Has Australia anything to teach the United States? Thoughtful Australians who know both countries venture to reply in the affirmative. Though they realize that their people are far behind Americans in industrial methods, business smartness and powers of organization, their civilization is deliberately based upon an ideal that places all these things as secondary to individual and national welfare. American visitors are often scathing in their criticisms of the 'slowness and sleepiness' of Australian life. In many respects Australians must plead guilty to these charges. But that by no means exhausts the discussion of the matter. Before we can settle the relative value of the two civilizations, we must ask what are the express aims and by what means they are seeking to attain them."

"Let us grant at once that the United States is far ahead of Australia in the variety of its products, the efficiency of its industries, the skill and smartness of its people, and the amount and scope of its commerce. But how do the two countries compare in their proportions of citizens who are intelligent and well-instructed, possessing a broad social outlook, determined upon the 'square deal' for everybody, with a fair sufficiency of the good things of life, working under good conditions, living an existence which enhances their self-respect and provides them and their children with a high standard of comfort? There can be no room for doubt that Australia emerges from such a test with flying colors."

High Average Welfare

"Granted that she has not the same social problem as that of the United States—a huge and mixed population, crowded cities and a vast industrial system—Australia should receive due credit for aiming first and foremost at a high average welfare for her citizens, for putting the distribution of wealth before the question of its production. This attitude has, of course, serious defects. Much of the casualness and 'devil-may-care-ness' so characteristic of the Anzacs is the result of their being satisfied with a moderate national dividend evenly distributed, in preference to a larger dividend unequally shared. "Another factor is the immense power wielded in Australia by organized Labor, which, as is well known, is frequently in possession of the reins of government. Their policy has always tended to favor 'the bottom dog.' Unfortunately an accompanying effect has been the discouragement of highly skilled labor and of the introduction of new industrial methods. The differences between skilled and unskilled rates are often small or non-existent. The resistance to efficiency

methods is bitter in the extreme. This attitude will have serious results in the sphere of national production. But the Australian worker has culled from industrial history the bitter lessons of the evils of class privilege and oppression. Come what may, he is determined that he will raise himself and class above the sordid level of modern industrialism."

"The problem for Australia is thus to promote a rising standard of life and yet apply the new industrial methods of more advanced nations. At present she is a Nation of high social averages. To her, totals matter far less than averages. Though there is but a small highly cultured class in the Commonwealth, general knowledge is widespread, and the average Australian is a highly intelligent well-instructed citizen."

Australian Resourcefulness

"In technical and scientific knowledge he cannot rival American or British standards, but his adaptability, initiative, and resourcefulness, whether in meeting a dangerous situation or repairing his agricultural machinery, are renowned. Though the Australian is impressed by the figures of production in the United States, and the leaders of human genius reacting upon unsurpassed resources, he is still more impressed by the anti-social influence of American trusts, the United States Labor Department's reports of the sweating of little children, the low wages and long hours of large bodies of American workers, stories of political graft, and the entire absence of a Labor Party in politics in the United States."

"The two countries have thus differing social outlooks and standards. Could Australia copy American organization and retain her high standard of average comfort, she would lead civilization. What Americans may learn from Australia is for them to determine. But it is certain that this young Nation has made a courageous and noble effort to rear its national life not upon wealth, but upon 'commonwealth.' In that effort the faults of crudity and youth are glaringly apparent. Nor is she alone in the experiment. But in these days of universal unrest, other nations may learn from Australia the true reality of the distinction between national wealth and national welfare."

SIR HARRY BRITTAIN AND BRITISH PILGRIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — Sir Harry E. Brittain, M. P., chairman of the British Pilgrims, has been compelled, owing to the pressure of other duties, to resign that position.

In thanking the members of the Pilgrims Club for the support they have given to the American Officers Club in London, recently closed down, Sir Harry says in a circular letter announcing his resignation: "What measure of success we achieved it is not for us to say, but to the best of our ability we did what we could to hold out the right hand of welcome to the gallant officers of the United States Army and Navy during their sojourn in London, and we hope that the memory will long remain as one of the happy recollections of days spent in England."

The headquarters of the British Pilgrims will in future be in Northumberland Avenue, near Trafalgar Square, where a large club room with secretariat and typists' office, and dining accommodation for the Pilgrims and their guests, have been arranged. The membership of the British Pilgrims is at the present moment the largest in the history of the club. Sir Harry announces, and the members, he states, have worked in the closest accord with their fellow Pilgrims of America who have been every whit as successful, he claims, as have the Pilgrims of Great Britain, and whose whole-hearted and intimate cooperation from the earliest days of their combined experiment has done so much in helping to achieve the objects for which they came into existence. To the future of the Pilgrims on either side of the Atlantic Sir Harry looks forward with every confidence."

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MEN AND MEASURES AT WESTMINSTER

Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill Is Said to Be Most Important Industrial Measure of the Whole Session

Previous articles on this subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 26 and 28.

III
By The Christian Science Monitor special parliamentary correspondent
WESTMINSTER, England (June 11)—Legislation affecting Labor figures largely in the government program. We have already had the Coal Commission Act setting up an inquiry of wide scope and infinite possibilities into "the wages and hours of work, the cost of production, selling prices and profits, present social conditions and future organization of the coal industry." We have seen the Labor world perturbed by the conditions in which the government proposed a continuation of military service in the Army Act. And last week saw the publication of the most important industrial measure of the whole session, the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill. Rightly to understand the scope of this measure we must go back to the industrial controversies of the war itself. When the drain of men into the army became acute and when British industry was transformed from civil to military production, the skilled workers, i. e., the whole trade-union world, saw their industrial status threatened by new and revolutionary conditions. Not only were women introduced in very large numbers, not only did their skill and conscientiousness make them formidable competitors with the men, but new processes were introduced, completely upsetting the basis upon which industry had rested before the war.

Dilemma of Trade Unions

The trade unions were caught in a nasty dilemma. Either they must stand helplessly by, watching the earthquake of the war undermining their hard-won rights, or they must face public obloquy by going on strike in war time, thus "helping the enemy." As a rule self-interest drove them to the latter alternative. The Government, however, could not afford to let the strikes go on; and, recognizing that the skilled men had a real grievance, it gave a general pledge that, as far as possible, pre-war conditions would be restored. To this compact—known as the "Treasury Agreement," the Government, the employers, and the workmen were all parties; and the Restoration of Pre-War Practices Bill is the visible redemption of the pledge.

All parties to the original compact, however, now recognize that the pledge, in its strictest sense, cannot be redeemed, partly because no human power can revive the world which produced it, and partly because the very people who originally—and as was then thought, temporarily—took the places of the trade unionists who went out to fight, have made good their claims to consideration, and they cannot be ignored. The bill is an agreed measure, the result of private conferences between the Trade Unions, the employers and the Government, and was welcomed as such by the House of Commons. A very competent observer, however, noted the fact that "strangely enough the chief hint of opposition . . . came from Mr. Clynes (the well known Labor leader who was Food Controller), who suggested that the Bill might have certain results not entirely advantageous to women and to the semi-skilled laborers in certain trades. This is doubtless true, but the obligation of the community to restore the skilled section of workers to the position which they voluntarily surrendered during the war remains unaffected." As a matter of fact the

bill does not slam the door in the face of the women, as some of the more heated feminists maintain, but it will demand no ordinary skill to reconcile their claims with those of the men now returning from the army. The only permanent cure lies in increased production and the expansion of our foreign trade.

Show Revival of Trade

Now, behind the protracted discussions which ultimately led to this bill lies the critical problem raised in the sentence I have just written. The revival of trade is slow in coming, and all the grievances created by this tardiness find vent in vociferous criticism of the government. High prices, uncertain markets, shortage of transport by land and sea, combined with the restrictions of the still prevailing blockade, hit both the masters and the men, and they in their turn belabor the government. The latter is thus between the devil and the deep sea, and is only partly responsible for the trouble. In its defense Sir Robert Horne, Minister for Labor, told the House of Commons a few days ago, that out of 3,000,000 men demobilized from the army since the armistice, 81 per cent had been absorbed into industry—not a bad record in times like these. But when he went on to admit that about 900,000 men and women are still on the unemployed list and receiving out-of-work pay, at the rate of 25s. and 25s. a week respectively, he revealed the magnitude of the problem which remains. These men and women form an element of danger in our social system which is in a state of chronic disturbance, and they exercise an embittering influence on the policy and temper of the three great groups of organized Labor that form the Triple Alliance—the miners, the railwaymen, and the transport workers. They recently provided a bellicose contingent which made a somewhat stormy demonstration outside the House of Commons, and they have been prominent in disturbances in other parts of the country.

"Militarism" in High Places

It was upon a world of Labor in unrest that the War Office circular letter to the army commanders at home burst with devastating effect. The letter itself was a secret document, obviously drawn up by soldiers without a thought of its political effect, and made public by the Daily Herald, a Labor-Socialist newspaper. It requested officers in command of troops in Great Britain to send weekly reports of the temper of the men under their command, laying emphasis on their reliability in the event of social disturbance; and it used the unfortunate phrase "strike-breaking" in one of the questions regarding the readiness of the troops to obey orders. Good judges are inclined to doubt whether the authors of the letter used this phrase in its technical sense of employing men in uniform to do the civilian work which the strikers had stopped. But whatever the intention may have been, the mischief was done, and British Labor turned with an angry growl upon this striking evidence of "militarism" in high places. The letter was read by the workmen as part and parcel of the "capitalist game of exploiting the patriotism of the worker," and taken in conjunction with the widespread hostility to British military activity in Russia, it fanned the flames of working-class suspicion. When the matter came up in the House of Commons Mr. Churchill admitted the authenticity of the circular, but said that it had "lapsed." His speech succeeded in mollifying his critics for the moment, but the whole incident left behind it a sullen resentment throughout the industrial north, which adds a most regrettable complication to a situation which was already acute.

INDIA'S CRITICISM OF REFORM PLANS

Dispatches of Government of India Point Out That One of the Country's Greatest Needs Is Industrial Development

A previous article upon the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on July 28.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England — The Government of India dispatches concerning the Southborough Report include a minute of dissent from Sir W. H. Vincent, member of the Governor-General's Executive Council, on the subject of Muhammadan representation. Sir W. H. Vincent agrees with the Viceroy and other signatories of the dispatch that the results of the Lucknow compact are defective, but he is of the opinion that the Government of India should not feel bound by them but, without regard to the detail of the Lucknow settlement, should fulfill the government pledges to the Muhammadan community in the way considered by them fairest. "On the whole," says Sir W. H. Vincent, "I should be prepared to give the Muhammadans 20 per cent of the general and communal seats in the Assembly. In the Council of State . . . I would secure the Muhammadans by nomination if their representation by election is deficient."

With regard to the Indian Legislature, Sir W. H. Vincent does not agree that indirect elections are inevitable for the new Assembly. He considers them open to the gravest objections. He, moreover, believes that the question of direct elections has not been fully investigated. He therefore is of the opinion that the local governors should be asked at once to prepare a scheme of direct elections to both chambers.

The division of functions is dealt with in a dispatch to the Secretary of State for India, dated April 16, which is accompanied by a minute of dissent by Sir C. Sankaran Nair, member of the Viceroy's council and for the last three years head of the Department of Education.

Administration of Education

On the subject of the administration of education, the Government of India declare themselves in favor of the transfer of primary education. In the case of secondary and university education, they see compelling reasons why these should remain in the hands of the official and more experienced half of the provincial governments. "India stands today in a critical position," says the dispatch, "and her immediate future, apart from her slower political growth, depends upon the solution of social, economic, and industrial problems to which a good system of secondary education is the chief key. If we handed it over at this juncture to untried hands we should be guilty of grave dereliction of duty. . . . We have seen," continues the dispatch, "what has happened already in provinces where high schools and colleges have been allowed to pass largely into non-official control. The worst developments of such a system are described in the Bengal district administration and the Rowlett reports. We have recently watched the deterioration of a fine private college in northern India under political influences. If further reasons were needed to reinforce our view we should derive them from the present condition of scientific and technical knowledge in India. It is admitted that one of the greatest needs of the country is industrial development and wider openings for her young men

in the scientific and technical professions. It is accepted that the public services must be recruited in future to a greater extent in this country. At the same time it is recognized that the possibility of these developments without a deterioration in standards lies, to a very great extent, in improving and extending the facilities in India for higher learning, particularly on the technical side. We cannot in the face of these plain requirements assent to a proposal to place the control of the legal, medical, engineering, technical and industrial colleges of India in inexperienced hands. After the maintenance of law and order there is no matter for which the responsibility of the British Government is heavier."

Educational Errors Admitted

"Before leaving this subject we may revert to the argument that our educational policy has not been a success in the past. That it has at times been lacking in foresight and perspective we do not deny. During the lean years, education received only such funds as were available after more imperative needs had been satisfied. Too large a proportion of the money that was forthcoming was devoted to higher education. In making the distribution which they did, our predecessors perhaps yielded too easily to the wishes of the only classes which were in a position to press their views, and took too little account of the need of building up a sound and well proportioned system adapted to the economic and political needs of the country as a whole. In particular, they were content to let higher education pass more and more under non-official control. For the course which they took we do not doubt that they had reasons which seemed to them good, and we have no desire now to allocate blame. We admit the errors of the past and we ask for time to repair them; their reparation is, perhaps, the most urgent task before us, if constitutional changes are to bring to India the happiness which we hope. For these reasons we accept the committee's (Southborough) proposal to transfer primary education, and we strongly dissent from their proposal to transfer secondary, collegiate, and technical (including medical and engineering) education."

Sir C. Sankaran Nair in his minute of dissent declares himself satisfied that future educational progress depends upon Indian direction of primary, secondary, and university education.

SOLDIERS AND RECONSTRUCTION

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—The Chief Secretary for Ireland visited the premises of the Royal Dublin Society, where some 200 demobilized soldiers are employed in reconstruction work. Addressing the men, Mr. Macpherson said that he was glad to see them working instead of drawing the out-of-work donation. He assured them that the Irish Government was sincerely anxious that any man who had served his country during the war should not be left out, and as far as the Irish Government was concerned, available work would fall to the lot of men who had served. The work they were doing was to reestablish a great function in Irish social and industrial life. He wished them to remember that whatever path in life they might wish to pursue, the Irish Government was sincerely anxious for their welfare in return for the arduous work which they had courageously undertaken when the Empire was in the crisis of its history.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY IN ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Wireless telephony, for which is predicted a great future on civilian lines, has already been proved of practical utility in the Royal Air Force, and its usefulness is being more and more tested every day. It is now possible to maneuver a formation of aeroplanes by word of mouth from the patrol leader, and this adds enormously to the effectiveness of formation flying. In this sphere alone, the possibilities of the wireless phone are considered almost unlimited, and the R. A. F. has devoted the best technical skill at its disposal to the development of the idea.

During the closing months of the war, certain R. A. F. squadrons had been equipped with the necessary apparatus, and very good results were being obtained, while further experimental work was continually taking place. The conclusion of hostilities enabled considerably more time and attention to be devoted to this subject, and during the last three months great improvements have been effected. While home experimental stations of the R. A. F. are busy pursuing investigations and research work, out in France the new apparatus is being put to practical use under test conditions in connection with the Folkestone-Cologne aerial mail service. Along this route a chain of call stations is being installed, and the machines engaged in the service are being fitted with both sending and receiving sets. Already clear voice signals can be easily transmitted from place to place, and vice versa at 30 miles, but as yet the idea has not passed the experimental stage. The possible range is quite indefinite, and is governed by the powers of the sets employed.

A certain amount of voice training is necessary, but compared with the time required to teach Morse, this is negligible. What is essential is that the speaking should be clear, deliberate and pitched in a higher key than the engine talk; otherwise the voice becomes merged with the engine drone and does not carry. Another necessity for an operator in an aeroplane is a very carefully fitted helmet carrying the ear-piece receivers, in order to insure freedom of movement without chafing, and to eliminate wind noises. Specially trained helmet fitters are employed for this purpose.

TRANSPORT WORKERS COMBINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An important agreement between the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen and the London and Provincial Union of Licensed Vehicle Workers was finally confirmed at the annual conference of the former body recently. The object of the agreement which is now in force is to enable the two unions better to protect the interests of their members employed by the London combine of tramways, buses, and electrified railways. As far as London is concerned, the tramways, omnibuses, tubes, and all electrified undertakings over which steam trains operate the two unions have agreed, in the event of any dispute with the employers of any section, to call out all their members. Prior, however, to a strike being decided on by either union, it must notify the other with a view to joint negotiations for the purpose of avoiding a dispute if possible.

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| 6 Millinery and Hair Mounts | 26 Cretonnes and Tapestries |
| 7 Footwear | 27 Lamp Shades |
| 8 Underclothing | 28 Silver and Electro-Plate |
| 9 Underskirts | 29 Leather Goods |
| 10 Rest Gowns and Dressing Gowns | 30 Stationery |
| 11 Corsets | 31 Toys and Games |
| 12 Woven Underwear | 32 Toilet Goods |
| 13 Hosiery | 33 Real Jewellery |
| 14 Gloves | 34 Fancy Jewellery |
| 15 Lace and Ribbons | 35 Baby Linen |
| 16 Sunshades and Umbrellas | 36 Boys' Outfitting |
| 17 Scarves and Tams | 37 Girls' Outfitting |
| 18 Trimmings | 38 Gentlemen's Outfitting |
| 19 Wools and Needlework | 39 Gentlemen's Tailoring |
| 20 Dress and Silk Materials | 40 Gentlemen's Boots |

Each of these Departments is under the direct supervision of an expert who concentrates on producing and offering the finest quality merchandise at the most reasonable prices. A visit of inspection will confirm this.

For readers who cannot go to Piccadilly Circus "How to Dress with Good Taste," illustrating everything for present wear, will be sent post free on request.

HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, the Christian Science Monitor gave space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY
Room 424, Court House
Boston, July 28, 1919

Mr. Thompson—There is an error. If Your Honor please, in the printed volume I cannot put my hand on the page—where a remark that I made to Mr. Krauthoff about interruptions reads as if I had addressed it to Your Honor. It is a mere trifle as far as the merits are concerned, but it would indicate an apparent discourtesy which I wish to disclaim. I will later find the page, so that there may be no difficulty in identifying the error. I am alleged to have said that I did not care for interruptions from Your Honor, when in fact I said that I did not care for them from Mr. Krauthoff. It reads very queerly in the printed record here.

The Master—I doubt if it will do any harm. Mr. Thompson—It would do harm to me, sir, personally, to think that I had said such a thing, which I did not say, as a matter of fact.

William P. McKenzie, Resumed

Direct Examination, Continued
Q. (By Mr. Dane.) Mr. McKenzie, referring to Exhibit 707, the Manual of 1898, I will ask you whether or not that is the Manual—

The Master—Could you put on the edition there?

Mr. Dane—The eighth edition.
Q.—Whether or not the By-Laws contained in that edition of the Manual were recognized as the By-Laws of the Mother Church by the trustees of the Publishing Society at the date on which that Manual was issued?

Mr. Whipple—That I must object to, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Dane—We had thought, if Your Honor please, that a recognition of the—

The Master—It seems to me that when you have proved that these By-Laws are lawfully adopted by the body having authority to adopt them, you may presume, until the contrary appears, that they were accepted as such.

Mr. Dane—It had seemed to us, if Your Honor please, that in the case of the Manuals as to which there is no record of the adoption of them in their entirety, that this evidence would be admissible to show, on the part of those in interest, a recognition of the By-Laws as in the sense of secondary evidence.

The Master—Is it now admitted that there is no record of the formal adoption of the By-Laws contained in the book you refer to?

Mr. Dane—In the book I refer to as a whole.

The Master—You now desire to show recognition and acquiescence subsequently to their publication, the date of which perhaps you have fixed, in the particular By-Laws now under consideration?

Mr. Dane—That was the purpose of it.

The Master—Why do you limit it to the trustees?

Mr. Dane—I did not intend to limit it to the trustees.

The Master—Your question limits it to the trustees.

Mr. Dane—I think that is a proper suggestion and I will make the question broader, in one question. I had intended to follow up on it.

The Master—Why not do it all in one question?

Mr. Dane—I think that would be the better way.

Mr. Whipple—I understand this particular question is withdrawn?

Mr. Dane—This particular question I withdraw.

Q. I ask whether or not, Mr. McKenzie, the By-Laws contained in the Manual which I have shown you, of 1898, were recognized and acquiesced in as the By-Laws of the Mother Church—

The Master—Pause before you answer.

Q.—at the time that the Manual was issued?

Mr. Whipple—That I must object to, and I object to it because he asks the witness to state a conclusion, one that Your Honor must find. Whatever this witness observed with regard to the volumes which are like those which are before him, if he observed anything, I should not object to being stated under Your Honor's ruling that you have made heretofore, a ruling to which broadly we made objection because of the legal propositions which we submitted at the time. But to ask an inference, whether it was recognized and acquiesced in—what is a recognition? A recognition, in one sense, is that when he sees the book he recognizes what is on the face of it.

The Master—I hardly think that.

Mr. Whipple—He did not of course mean it in that sense, but anything that he observed being done with regard to it, if he did see anything being

done, if he saw people reading it or if he heard them quoting it, or things of that sort, it would be proper testimony, we think. But the broader statement which is based upon inference we think is not admissible.

The Master—I think I shall allow him, in view of his position in the religious body with which we are here concerned, to make a general statement regarding that matter, subject to your objection, and of course subject also to cross-examination hereafter. (To the witness) You may answer.

Q. Have you the question in mind, Mr. McKenzie? If not, it may be read. A. I would rather have it restated, if you please.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that the question means recognized and acquiesced in as a Manual, and not as controlling any other instrument.

The Master—Not as what?

Mr. Whipple—Not as controlling any other instrument, but as a Manual.

The Master—I could hardly interpret the question in any other way than in the way you state.

Mr. Whipple—Just as a Manual. We think it is very obvious—

The Master—As a by-law.

Mr. Whipple—That the purpose of putting the question is something more than that; that is, that some people recognized it as being superior to some other statement of Mrs. Eddy.

The Master—Oh, no; recognized as the By-Laws for the time being, of the religious body. That is what I understand by the question.

Mr. Whipple—Well, meaning that that is the question, that puts quite a different face on it.

Mr. Dane—That is all that I meant by the question.

[The question is read by the stenographer: "I ask whether or not, Mr. McKenzie, the By-Laws contained in the Manual which I have shown you, of 1898, were recognized and acquiesced in as the By-Laws of the Mother Church at the time that the Manual was issued?"]

A. Yes.

Q. At that time, I beg pardon? A. Yes, indeed.

Q. Some testimony has been given in this case about a letter, Mr. McKenzie, that was written or supposed to have been written, on Feb. 15, 1916. That is Exhibit No. 324. Were you on that date a trustee of the Publishing Society? A. Yes.

Q. Did you take a part in the preparation of that letter? A. Yes.

Q. Who were the other trustees at that time?

The Master—That is a matter there can't be any controversy about, isn't it?

Mr. Dane—I think not. I will pass it; I will withdraw it.

The Master—We have got the dates of their appointment, haven't we?

Mr. Dane—Yes. They appear on the Trust Deed itself.

The Master—if you want to appear at this point on the record, why not state it? It will not be questioned, probably.

Q. Were the trustees at that time Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Hatten, and Mr. Eustace? A. Yes.

Q. Did all three trustees take part in the preparation of that letter?

The Master—Does it purport to come from them?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—Cannot we presume that they did?

Mr. Whipple—if Your Honor please, we say that the letter was never sent or delivered.

The Master—I understand that.

Mr. Whipple—And it was never signed.

Mr. Dane—That is why I am going into this evidence, on account of the intimations that have been made.

Mr. Whipple—We have had the testimony of another witness to quite a different position.

The Master—Want to see if you can't go into it at a little more rapid rate, Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—I will try to.

The Master—It purports to come from the trustees, and we now know who the trustees were.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—if there is any question about any of the other trustees not having participated, it is proper to go into it; but I do not imagine there is any.

Mr. Dane—I understood Mr. Whipple to make that objection.

The Master—No, I do not understand that is the objection, that the other trustees took no part in it.

Q. Did the three trustees sign that letter, Mr. McKenzie? A. In its final form, yes.

Q. And after they had signed it, what was done with it? A. It was presented to the directors.

Q. Were you present? A. Yes.

Q. Were the other two trustees present? A. Yes.

Q. And can you tell at what time it was presented? A. To the best of my knowledge it was at our conference on Feb. 24.

Q. Of what year? A. 1916.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, subsequent to that date, and on or about Sept. 30, 1918, was that same letter again presented to Mr. Eustace for his signature? A. No. He asked for a copy of it at that date that you mentioned, and I was able to give him one.

Q. That is, on or about Sept. 30, 1918? Did you give him a copy? A. Yes.

Q. What, if anything, was said at that time by him with reference to the matter? A. Nothing at all.

Mr. Whipple—Do you expect to contradict Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Very well.

Mr. Thompson—What did he say, "Nothing at all?"

Q. What was the purpose, Mr. McKenzie, of presenting it to him?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to.

Mr. Dane—I will withdraw it.

Q. And you have no other letter, did not approve of it, or

something to that effect? A. That question never came up.

Q. Did he ever say to you in respect to that letter, when it was presented to him, or called to his attention, that he had gotten far past that? A. That was about Jan. 30, I think.

Q. Of what year? A. 1919.

Q. Jan. 30, 1919. Was the letter then presented to Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment, if Your Honor please. A. Yes, I asked him if he—

The Master—One moment.

Mr. Whipple—Just a moment. This is after the controversy had arisen and it is for the purpose of contradicting Mr. Eustace. Mr. Eustace was not inquired of about any such thing as that.

Mr. Dane—This is before the bill was brought. It is along the line of the testimony relating to who has changed the relationship, or who was attempting to change the relationship that has always existed between the two boards.

Mr. Whipple—I thought it was along the line of acquiescence and showing what the line of conduct between the parties had been. That has been the ostensible excuse of putting such evidence in before.

The Master—if there was an interview about Jan. 29, 1919, with Mr. Eustace, at which he said something relating to the letter, I think they may bring it out. I do not understand the rule here—it would be elsewhere—

Mr. Whipple—Where?—that Mr. Eustace should have been asked in cross-examination about it before any evidence can be offered.

Mr. Whipple—if it is generally in contradiction I assume it would not be necessary.

The Master—No. State what he said.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, on the occasion of 1919 which you have referred to, will you kindly state what Mr. Eustace said in reference to the letter of Feb. 15, 1916?

The Master—Feb. 15?

Mr. Dane—Yes; the date of the letter was Feb. 15, 1916—the original that is in—

A. May I state what I said first?

Q. You may if it is necessary to state intelligently what Mr. Eustace said. A. I told him that I had been present at a meeting of the Board of Directors and had heard read in some records what had been called the Dittmore memorandum, and no mention was there made of the fact that the trustees had offered a letter stating their position, and I thought that the minutes were not correct and that we should send over a copy of our letter of Feb. 15, 1919, so as to have the minutes correct.

Q. 1916? A. 1916.

Q. Then what did he say, or what more did you say? A. Well, in order to complete what I had to write to Mr. Hatten and get his signature.

Q. Well, you did get Mr. Hatten's signature? A. Yes. So that it was on Feb. 28 or thereabouts that I finally presented it to Mr. Eustace with my own signature and Mr. Hatten's signature, and asked him if he would sign it so that we could—

The Master—Now we are mixing up two conversations.

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—Have you completed the conversation of January 20?

Q. Have you now completed all that occurred at the conference of Jan. 20, 1919, when you first spoke to Mr. Eustace about the letter? A. I think so.

Q. Then subsequent to that you sent it to Mr. Hatten? A. Yes.

Q. And obtained his signature? A. Yes.

Q. And then later you presented it again to Mr. Eustace? A. Yes.

Q. And about when did you the second time present it to Mr. Eustace?

A. That was on or about the 28th of February.

Q. 1917? A. Yes.

Q. Now, will you state what was said, or in substance what was said?

A. Well, he said he thought they had got far past that, but that he would take it and consider it.

The Master—I now understand that the language he has just repeated was not the language used on Jan. 20. Is that right?

Mr. Dane—I understand it was used in February, the latter date.

Q. I want you to identify one letter. I show you this letter, Mr. McKenzie, dated September 6, 1898, and ask you if you wrote that letter to Mrs. Eddy on Sept. 6, 1898? A. Yes.

Mr. Dane—Mr. Whipple, have you here and will you produce, any communications from Mrs. Eddy between Sept. 6, 1898, and Sept. 10, 1898, whether letters or telegrams or other communications to the trustees or any of them at that time.

The Master—Do you want to get in the reply to that letter?

Mr. Dane—I am trying to. I have one of Sept. 10 which may be the reply to it, although it does not definitely refer to it.

The Master—Wouldn't it assist matters if you now showed the letter and reply directly to Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Dane—I will be very glad to. (Showing paper to Mr. Whipple.)

The Master—You have not shown him the letter, have you?

Mr. Dane—I beg your pardon?

The Master—Have you shown him the letter?

Mr. Dane—I have a copy of what I presume to be the reply. It is dated Sept. 10. It does not specifically refer to the letter of Sept. 6 (handing paper to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—The only letter that we have within these dates, the dates mentioned by counsel, apparently dealing with the subject matter, is one dated Sept. 8, 1898, in what purports to be the handwriting of Mrs. Eddy herself. I will hand that to you (handing paper to Mr. Dane). I return this copy. We do not find the original of any such letter (handing paper to Mr. Dane).

Mr. Dane—And you have no other letter?

Mr. Whipple—No.

Mr. Dane—I offer this letter of Sept. 6, 1898, which the witness has identified.

The Master—Together with the reply to it, produced by Mr. Whipple?

Mr. Dane—Together with the reply produced by Mr. Whipple, Sept. 8, 1898.

Mr. Whipple—What is the date of the McKenzie letter?

Mr. Dane—Sept. 6.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I should think that probably was the reply, although it does not in terms refer to it.

Mr. Dane—It does not in terms refer to it.

The Master—Is there now any dispute about the fact that the correspondence referred to passed?

Mr. Whipple—I am sorry, I was diverted and did not hear that.

The Master—Is there now any dispute about the fact that the correspondence which he has in his hand, those two letters, passed—actually passed?

Mr. Whipple—I know nothing about it except what Mr. McKenzie has testified to, and I understand that his testimony is in substance that he sent the letter which appears to be an original letter from him, and I think he ought to be asked if he received the reply which we have handed to Mr. Dane.

Mr. Dane—Do you think that is necessary?

The Master—He ought to unless it is admitted that the correspondence passed between the parties.

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—I show you the letter handed me by Mr. Whipple, dated Sept. 8, 1898, and ask you if you received that letter from Mrs. Eddy on or about that date? A. This is a letter addressed both to myself and—

The Master—Whether or not you received it?

Q. Did you receive it? A. Yes.

Mr. Dane—I will offer the letter from—

The Master—One moment. Now, we have got the fact. Now, as for the admissibility of the letters, is there anything to be said?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor.

The Master—Go on.

Mr. Dane—Letter from Mr. McKenzie to Mrs. Eddy (reading):

"2 Cumberland Street, Boston, Mass. Sept. 6, 1898.

"Our beloved Mother:

"Your last letter, promising us one of your faithful ones to assist on the Board of Trustees for a time, is read by us to mean that you approve of the nomination sent you, of Thomas W. Hatten. We proposed to act at once in appointing him, but find this forbidden in the Manual. It is true that from one place the order to appeal to the First Members for an election has been removed, but, while in that place (page 28, ninth edition) the same words as in the Deed of Trust are used, directing that the 'remaining trustees shall fill the vacancy,' on page 14 of the ninth edition it is still said that the trustees 'shall not fill a vacancy except the candidate is approved by a unanimous vote of all the First Members of this Church.' It is, moreover, stated that the law cannot be changed except by consent of the Pastor Emeritus.

"The moral right, and possibly the legal right to elect the nominee whom you have approved may be with us; but there are grave objections to acting in any way that the First Members might feel to be neglect of their privilege or authority in the matter. The 'remaining trustees' desire to abide so clearly within the letter of the law that there can be no just criticism of what is done. We feel that all concerned are governed by the Manual. If the appointment be not made by the Pastor Emeritus, the Manual seems to define rigidly the action of the remaining trustees, and there are some difficulties in the way of a unanimous vote, since as now arranged it requires the personal presence of every voter, and all the First Members—the arrangement for votes by letter applying only when First Members are to be elected, or a change to be made in a by-law.

"We are well aware of some of the currents in mortal mind at this time, and desiring to act neither too fast nor too slow, we are trying to guard all points, so that what is done will stand secure. We are reluctant to appeal to the Pastor Emeritus, but when stopped in our action by the laws made by her, we can do naught else; for the wisdom which gave the law will apply the law, interpret the law, or change the law.

"Our regular meeting takes place at 9 a. m., Friday; and there will be time before that hour to hear by telegraph, if prompt action is required. If the nomination is to be placed before the First Members, according to the present law, we shall do so. It might be well, however, if this action with the possibilities of discussion, argument, scheming, and perhaps division of the vote, might be avoided; and the two trustees are ready to bear any responsibility cheerfully, that they can legitimately assume.

"With loving thought from them both,

"WM. P. MCKENZIE."

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 711. R. J. M.]

The letter in reply, on the letter-head of Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, is as follows:

"Concord, N. H. Rev. W. P. McKenzie & James A. Neal

"My dear Board Trustees

"I hereby appoint Thomas W. Hatten to fill the vacancy on your Board.

"With love

(Signed) "MARY BAKER EDDY.

"Sept. 8, 1898."

Mr. Whipple—May I trouble you for the return of the original, and have the copy marked? And what are the numbers of the exhibits?

The Reporter—The first one is 711, and the next one will be 712.

[A copy of the letter from Mary Baker Eddy to Rev. W. P. McKenzie and James A. Neal, dated Sept. 8,

1898, of which the foregoing is a copy, is marked Exhibit 712. R. J. M.]

Mr. Whipple—Have you a copy of the McKenzie letter that I could use?

Or, we may keep the original, and give the copy to the stenographer for transcribing.

Mr. Dane—Have done that.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. Thank you.

Mr. Dane—Do you wish to see this one again?

Mr. Whipple—Yes. I may want to inquire about it. Have you finished?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) Mr. McKenzie, I want to direct your attention to certain interviews which were had before the Board of Trustees and the directors in February of 1916, in which the relations of the two boards were a subject of discussion. Do you have those interviews in mind? A. I do.

Q. When was the first one, or about when? A. The first important one was on Feb. 13, I think.

Q. How many were there? A. There are three that I remember distinctly.

Q. What was the date of the next one? A. On the 15th.

Q. And the next one? A. The 24th.

Q. Mr. Hatten was at the time clerk of the board, was he not? Well, I shouldn't ask you that

1918. I do not understand that it is any contradiction of what he has testified to.

Mr. Whipple—I think in effect it is. Mr. Dane—I think that is an expression of his opinion.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, no.

Mr. Dane—It may subsequently have been changed for all we know.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; I think it was very much, because he saw the directors, or was called before them within a day or two, and then he seemed to have changed entirely.

Mr. Dane—I submit it to Your Honor.

The Master—I see no sufficient reason for excluding the letter on cross-examination—a letter written by this very witness about this very matter.

Mr. Dane—I assume—

Mr. Whipple—I am on the heading of The Christian Science Publishing Society, stamped with this legend: "Seen, Sept. 26, 1918, by the Board of Trustees."

The Master—Sept. 26?

Mr. Whipple—The letter is dated Sept. 21, 1918. It is stamped as having been seen by the Board of Trustees on Sept. 26.

[A letter from Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Eustace, dated Sept. 26, 1918, is marked Exhibit 713, and is read by Mr. Whipple, as follows.]

[Exhibit 713]

"Sept. 21, 1918."

"My dear Eustace:

You have asked me to recall my memories of conferences which we had with the committee of the Board of Directors in February, 1916.

You remember that we had a very satisfactory conference with the directors on Jan. 1, 1914, and having come to see that we had been looking too much upon the chairman of the board as a representative, we had decided that we would do business with no one member but only with the Board of Directors as a whole. The result of that 1914 conference was the chain of events which, led to the establishment of The Monitor on a right basis so that it could authoritatively discuss Principle.

Well, when we were invited to this conference I went over with high hopes that we should be able to sit down in fellowship and discuss our true relationship and mutual duties. It was therefore somewhat of a surprise when I found that a document had been drawn up by one of the three directors, in which an endeavor was made to decide for us what our relationship to the Board of Directors should be. For a moment it seemed almost as if the view was being taken that the trustees were dangerous men whom it was not safe to have at liberty, and handcuffs were provided to which they were expected to submit and make no trouble about it. During the first conference we made an endeavor to show that some of the statements made should be modified, and a few verbal amendments were accepted in the document spoken of."

Q. Did you interrupt myself, this document referred to was the Dittmore memorandum, was it not? A. It was.

Mr. Whipple—That was presented to you at that time.

"This document brought out clearly a theory as to the way in which the directors should 'control.' At the second conference it was enunciated clearly that the trustees must be considered as subordinate in their position. Mr. Hatten's loyalty to the Leader of the movement caused him to be stirred at this point, because he felt that in the Deed of Trust Mrs. Eddy had very fully and clearly defined her intention with regard to the Publishing Society and its trustees."

"In the preparation for the third conference we deemed it well to draw out a letter or communication as coming from us to the Board of Directors, reviewing the history of the Publishing Society, in brief, indicating the conditions under which the Deed of Trust was given, and bringing out the advantage of good understanding and good fellowship between the trustees and directors. This communication seemed to cover the important points brought out in the other document, but did not agree that the trustees should in any way forswear or yield up their rights and duties under the Deed of Trust so as to become subordinate to the will of the directors."

"When this letter was read, with its reasonable affirmations, the point was brought out in response that evidently we were not going to submit and that therefore no more discussions would be had until there was the full board. The indication in this seemed to be that, as one member of the board who was absent had shown himself bitterly critical and antagonistic to the trustees, on his return there would be an increase of power, bringing compulsion to bear on the trustees."

"At that moment, when mesmerism seemed to have reached an acute point, I believe it was you who laughed and said, 'Come now, let us tear up these papers and work along together as Christian Scientists.' Everybody felt relieved and the documents were torn up and thrown into the waste basket."

"I have the assurance within myself that in framing the Deed of Trust Mrs. Eddy's desire was to safeguard the movement. If it should ever happen that the Church might be divided into schismatic political parties, the unity of the movement could still be preserved through the Publishing Society. The Deed of Trust is absolutely emphatic in calling for and demanding demonstration of Christian Science. If any trustee should fail in respect to demonstration the Directors have the authority to remove him from office and the remaining trustees have the duty of electing his successor. There is, indeed, a great difference between the attitude of waiting upon God for guidance and bringing out into demonstration the truth that justifies itself by its results, and the attitude of feeling subordinated to a tribunal and unable to act until from time to time decisions have been reached by that tribunal."

"Now that the Publishing Society is publishing Mrs. Eddy's works, I feel that it is rock-founded as never before, and I know that the demonstra-

tion of the Publishing Society and its trustees, officers and workers in supporting the Church and extending the knowledge of the movement represents an agency of incalculable value whereby the labors of the directors will be lightened, their hands strengthened, and their hearts comforted."

"But in the future as in the past it must be demonstration rather than human planning, patient waiting upon God rather than the giving of orders, and above all a recognition of Mrs. Eddy's leadership as not having been superseded that will insure success."

"This is considerable of a preachment, but you asked for it and so you get it."

"Yours faithfully,

"WILLIAM P. MCKENZIE."

Q. Now, at about this time, that is, about Sept. 20 to Sept. 30, of last year, you were in conference from time to time with the trustees in which there was mention, was there not, of the difficulties which had broken out and seemed to be for the moment acute as between the directors and the trustees? A. They were mentioned, yes.

Q. And you were made aware that the trustees at that time prepared a communication which was ultimately dated Sept. 30, which they proposed to send to the directors as a statement of their position? A. I think I knew about it.

Q. You think so. Don't you know so? A. No, because I never had a copy of it.

Q. Wasn't it read to you? A. I believe it was.

Q. Well, you say you believe it was. Didn't you know it was? A. No, I do not, Mr. Whipple.

Q. You can't remember whether so important a matter as a declaration by the trustees—A. I remember later that Mr. Eustace asked me to receive a copy of it, and I declined.

Q. But he read it to you? A. What?

Q. He read it to you? A. Well, he may have.

Q. Well, didn't he send you a copy of it later? A. No; he sent me some selections from that document which applied to the editorial department.

Q. When did you first see a copy of that letter? A. What letter, please?

Q. The letter of Sept. 30, from the trustees to the directors.

Mr. Whipple—May I take that letter itself? That is in evidence. (Letter produced.) It is Exhibit 47a. (To the witness) You had better take a look at it.

The Master—I didn't get that number.

Mr. Whipple—47a. Just take a look at it. (Handing paper to witness.) Well, it should be Exhibit 4a, but it surely has got a 47 there.

Mr. Withington—I think it was marked twice.

Mr. Whipple—Why?

Mr. Withington—Well, I think that was one time afterward. It is marked twice, both 47 and 4a.

Mr. Whipple—How does that happen?

Mr. Withington—I do not know. I think there was another copy of it used in another case, and they marked that at the same time.

Mr. Whipple—Well, which was it marked in the other case?

Mr. Withington—No; they are both marked in this case; those two exhibits numbers were given to it.

Mr. Whipple—That is extraordinary. If Your Honor please, I am perplexed to know just what to call it.

Mr. Withington—The proper number is 4a.

Q. You have looked it over, have you? "4a," we will call it. Mr. McKenzie, you have seen it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, when did you first see a full copy of it? A. To the best of my recollection, when it was published in the testimony here.

Q. Now, which parts of it were read to you? Won't you look it over and tell us what parts Mr. Eustace read to you? A. (Examining letter.) Well, I can't tell you.

Q. Do your best on it, A. Because he may have read it all.

Q. Well, did he? Isn't that a fact? A. Mr. Whipple, I have tried to search my memory for this—for the events—and I have no copy of this in my files, and I really cannot remember what happened.

Q. Well, do your best. Don't you think it is your best recollection that he read the whole letter to you? A. Yes, I think so, yes.

Q. And don't you think he showed you the text of it? A. Well, I don't know.

Q. Now, may I call your attention to the record of a meeting of the Board of Trustees on Sept. 30, 1918, at 10 a. m.:

"Messrs. Eustace, Rowlands, and Ogden present."

"The meeting opened with the usual prayer."

"The trustees spent the morning session considering the draft of a letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors, reaffirming and amplifying the statements made to the directors relative to the Deed of Trust at the time of their conference Sept. 11."

"After drawing up the first copies of this letter, it was given to Mr. McKenzie, the editor of the Journal and Sentinel, who was one of our Leader's original appointees on the Board of Trustees, and who served for 19 years on that board."

Then it speaks of having given a copy to Mr. Dixon and to Mr. Watts, and then this follows:

"Each assented to and approved of the contents."

A. Well, that is a better record than my memory.

Q. And what you were trying to do was to bring about a situation, which, if you could have brought it about,

Q. And not your reserved thoughts. A. Quite true, I did not speak—

Q. In dissent—A. What I thought.

Mr. Thompson—What is that answer? I didn't get it.

Q. Do you mean to say you spoke something you didn't think? A. No, I did not.

Q. Very well. But you did not dissent? A. I did not dissent.

Q. And you accepted the record as a true statement? A. Oh, yes.

Q. I beg your pardon? A. I did.

Q. Now then, at some time after this meeting of the Board of Directors on the meetings on Jan. 24 and Jan. 25, you undertook something in the Board of Directors' behalf, did you not? A. I do not understand it that way.

Q. Well, you undertook to resurrect or galvanize that old letter of Feb. 15, 1916, which had been destroyed, did you not, and get the signature of all the trustees to it again? A. Oh, yes.

Q. Yes, that is what I meant. A. Yes.

Q. And that in effect would resurrect and galvanize it, or re-galvanize it. You knew what I meant by it? A. I thought it was a splendidly fair statement.

Q. Yes, I see. A. I thought it could be a basis for—

Q. Pardon me; that is not what I asked you, and I shall have to move to strike out something if you do not answer the questions in cross-examination. You undertook that task at the suggestion of the Board of Directors, did you not? A. No.

Q. I beg your pardon? A. No.

Q. Did anyone assist in preparing any of that literature which you presented to Mr. Eustace for his signature? A. No.

Q. Did you submit it to the Board—A. Pardon me. Mr. Hatten agreed to it and signed it.

Q. Well, that I didn't ask you. I was asking about any assistance in the cabinet work, the preparation. A. No, sir.

Q. Did you submit it to the directors before you tried to get Mr. Eustace to sign it? A. Not at all.

Q. They knew nothing about it? A. Nothing at all.

Q. That is what you undertook on your own initiative, so to speak? A. Quite so.

Q. But it was after the interview with the directors in which you called their attention to the fact that they apparently had not in mind this letter? A. No.

Q. Or at least, in which you had noticed that they had not in mind this letter? A. No.

Q. It was after that, wasn't it? A. No.

Q. When did you draft this letter in which you tried to galvanize the old 1916 agreement into something alive with signatures attached to it? A. The first reference to that letter was on Jan. 22, when I spoke to Mr. Eustace about it in a meeting of the trustees.

Q. But what I am now speaking of is the directors' relation to it. A. Well, they had no relationship to it at all.

Q. Had you talked with them about preparing a letter to them? A. That was a different letter altogether.

Q. What? What is a different letter? A. The directors asked me to make a statement in regard to the relationship of the two boards, which I did under date of Jan. 27.

Q. That is not what I am asking about at all; I am asking about your endeavor to get Mr. Eustace's signature to the old agreement which had been torn up. A. That was my own affair.

Q. That was your own affair? A. Yes.

Q. It started on your own initiative? A. Yes.

Q. With no knowledge on the part of the directors? A. None that I know of.

Q. Well, that would seem to be justified, because Mr. Dickey has testified he did not know it had been torn up. Now, at the meeting of directors on Jan. 25, you heard them reading from their minutes as to the conferences with the full Board of Trustees in February, 1916, didn't you? A. Yes, I heard Mr. Dittmore read them.

Q. Yes, and the minutes you heard read gave in full a series of rules proposed by the directors for the government in action of the trustees—otherwise, the Dittmore memorandum? That is so, isn't it? A. Yes, the Dittmore memorandum was read.

Q. The trustees did not agree to bind themselves by any rules except those given in the Manual and the Deed of Trust and presented a proposal for fellowship in work which was read by you as chairman of the Board of Trustees, but it was not considered acceptable to the directors. That is a fair summary of what happened in 1916, in February, is it not? A. We did not sign the memorandum and they did not accept our proposal.

Q. Pardon me. What I stated was—perhaps that is all right. A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple (to the stenographer)—Will you read that answer?

[Answer read by stenographer as follows: "We did not sign the memorandum and they did not accept our proposal."]

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Q. Then you thought that the letter should have been recorded as the minutes are not complete without it, and you wanted to get Mr. Eustace to sign another copy of it so that it might be recorded? A. Yes; so that it might be a matter of history.

Q. Yes. Then you see just the situation which Mr. Dickey testified to when he was a witness would have been restored. That is, there would have been recorded this agreement or statement of position which had really been destroyed. That is so, isn't it? A. It would have been recorded, yes.

Q. Yes, that is right. And as it is there is not any record or reference to any such thing, and the paper was actually destroyed with the comment which you have already testified to? A. I believe that was the case.

Q. And what you were trying to do was to bring about a situation, which, if you could have brought it about,

would have been a little more consistent with what Mr. Dickey testified to, wouldn't it? A. Well, what I wanted to see—

Q. No; pardon me. You see, we have to keep a little bit of a straight-jacket on cross-examination, because you have so much liberty on the direct, and my questions are not an excuse merely to let you talk as you please, but to get an answer. A. True. Will you restate that?

[Question read by stenographer as follows: "And what you were trying to do was to bring about a situation, which, if you could have brought it about, would have been a little more consistent with what Mr. Dickey testified to, wouldn't it?"]

A. Yes.

Q. But of course when Mr. Eustace refused to sign it, you failed? A. Well, he still has it; I don't know—

Q. Yes, that is right—he still has it. Mr. Dickey has not. Now, in view of what you testified to a moment ago, I direct your attention to the record of meeting of the Board of Trustees, Feb. 26, 1919, at which, according to the record, you were present and took a part. Do you remember being there and what was discussed? A. No, not at this moment.

Q. Well, let me read it and see if that accords with your memory. A. Yes.

Q. (Reading.)

"The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees convened on Tuesday, Feb. 26, 1919, at 2 o'clock, with all members present. The meeting opened with the usual prayer. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved."

"Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting and general questions relative to the editorial work were discussed. In the course of conversation, Mr. McKenzie brought up the question of his desire to enter a protest against an action taken by the Board of Directors of The Mother Church three years ago in recording the directors' memorandum which was under consideration and had been rejected."

"If I may interrupt myself in reading, you referred there to the Dittmore memorandum, did you not? A. That is not my phraseology, however."

Q. You mean, what I have read is not yours? A. No.

Q. Your course was not, because you were not secretary of the meeting. But the reference was to the Dittmore memorandum, was it not? That is the only memorandum that you had three years ago? A. Yes, it appears to be that.

Q. And you are represented here as entering a protest against the action taken by the directors three years ago in recording that memorandum which had been rejected.

Q. Yes. I say, that is not my phraseology.

Q. Well, is it in substance correct? A. No. What I objected to was not—

Q. Oh, pardon me. A.—of recording our letter.

Q. Pardon me. Well, that is a fair answer. A. Yes.

Q. I won't object to it. A. Yes, of course it is.

Q. But you say that this record you do not think is right because it does not agree with your memory? A. Because the word "reject" was not used to my knowledge.

Q. Well, did you say that you desired to enter your protest against the action taken by the directors three years ago in recording the directors' memorandum which was up for consideration and had been rejected, or some other word equivalent to "reject"? A. No, my protest was entirely on leaving out our letter.

Q. But that was also rejected? A. Well, but if one was recorded why should not the other be recorded in the interests of fair play?

Q. Now, let us see what the rest of this record is, if you will follow it. A. Yes.

Q. And see if either accords with your memory or stimulates it. A. Very good.

Q. (Reading.)

"Mr. McKenzie stated that in one of his recent conferences with the Board of Directors they had read to him the minutes of a meeting in 1916 in which the Board of Directors had included the contents of a memorandum which had been presented to the trustees, and which, as Mr. McKenzie stated, had been rejected by the trustees, and which had been agreed by Mr. Dickey, Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal, as members of the Board of Directors present, and Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Hatten and Mr. Eustace, as members of the Board of Trustees of the Publishing Society, that everything in connection with the memorandum should be in substance wiped out, and that we should all work together as Christian Scientists under the spirit of the Manual and the Deed of Trust. This was unanimously agreed by the six present, and to Mr. McKenzie said, it was an absolute breach of confidence, to say nothing of being untrue, to have the memorandum recorded in the minutes of the Board of Directors, when it had in substance been settled to consider it torn up."

Q. Does that either—A. Yes, I think that is a fair statement.

Q. Is that a fair statement of what you said? A. Yes.

Q. And what you sincerely felt? A. Yes.

Q. There are no mental reservations this time? A. Well, I was just simply interested in fair play.

Q. No, pardon me; there were no mental reservations on the subject? A. Well, you will have to explain what you are after, please.

Q. I won't trouble you with an explanation; if you do not know what mental reservations are in expressing your statements in regard to a particular subject, I am not going to press it with you, because I am afraid I could not make it quite clear. Now, Mr. Hatten is living, isn't he? A. Yes.

Q. Is he present in the court room? A. I don't know.

Q. Have you seen him here? A. I have not.

Q. At all? A. I have not.

Q. Have you seen him at the office of the attorneys of the directors? A. No, I have not seen him for quite a long time.

Q. But he was present at all these

interviews in February, 1916, wasn't he? A. He was, yes.

Q. Just as much present as Mr. Dickey was? A. Yes.

Q. Every time? A. Yes.

Q. Now, have you talked with him as to his memory of what happened at that time? A. No, I have not.

Q. Have you known of the directors or their counsel asking him about it? A. I know nothing about it.

Q. Neither directly nor indirectly? A. Neither directly nor indirectly.

Q. But you know his handwriting, don't you? A. I do.

Q. Didn't you know he was asked to make a statement in writing of what he remembered about these occurrences—to make a statement in or about last November, and that he did so?

Mr. Dane—Asked by whom?

Mr. Whipple—Asked by one of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Eustace, to make a statement to Mr. Eustace of what he remembered about it.

The Witness—I am not sure as to that.

Q. Well, you are not sure as to it? A. Why, I don't remember any—that that was brought to my attention.

Q. Well, will you look at this, signatur, just the words, "Sincerely yours, Thomas W. Hatten, Boston, Massachusetts, November 26, 1918," unquestionably those are in the handwriting of Mr. Hatten, aren't they? A. They are.

Q. You know that Mr. Hatten did say something in these meetings in February, didn't he? A. Yes, I have already—

Q. He said something in these meetings with the directors in February, 1916, didn't he? A. That is mentioned in the letter that you read, my letter.

Q. Let us look at that. Thank you for that suggestion. Where is that letter?

Mr. Strawn—Feb. 15? No, the letter of Sept. 21. Haven't you a copy of it?

Mr. Strawn—I don't find one here now.

Mr. Whipple—You must have copies of these letters as they are put in.

Mr. Strawn—No, I don't seem to have a copy. Where is the original? Have you the original there?

Mr. Whipple—No.

Mr. Whipple—Every minute, you know, we are liable to want to use any of these letters, so that it will be convenient to have copies ready. I want the letter of Sept. 21. If we have a copy of it it does not make any difference if the original is gone, but otherwise we may have to stop the trial while we are waiting for a letter. We should have a copy of every exhibit that goes in. We ought to have a copy ready that can be furnished promptly when it is asked for.

[Mr. Watts passes to Mr. Whipple a copy of the letter referred to.]

Q. What you referred to in your letter of Sept. 21 in what you said just now, I take it, is this—I take it that it is your reference to Mr. Hatten—my eye does not fall on it at the moment. Will you look at it and see (passing to the witness the letter referred to)? Tell us what you referred to.

The Witness—That (pointing).

Mr. Whipple—Thank you.

Q. You point to this:

"Mr. Hatten's loyalty to the Leader of the movement caused him to be stirred at this point, because he felt that in the Deed of Trust Mrs. Eddy very fully and clearly defined her intention with regard to the Publishing Society and its trustees."

That states very concisely and broadly just Mr. Hatten's position at the time of those interviews when the Dittmore proposition and the trustees

this case both the defendants agree that it may be admitted in the Dittmore case.

The Master—You object to it in your case?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And I admit it subject to the objection.

Mr. Thompson—Perhaps after Your Honor hears it it may be easier to determine whether it is admissible in the other case. This letter is dated Jan. 27, 1919, 10 Concord Avenue, Arsenal Square, Cambridge, Mass., addressed to the Christian Science Board of Directors, Boston, Massachusetts, reading as follows:

"Dear Friends—

The Master—One minute. A letter to the directors?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—By the witness?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—Go on.

[A letter from Mr. McKenzie to the directors, dated Jan. 27, 1919, is marked Exhibit 715, and is read by Mr. Thompson, as follows:]

[Exhibit 715]

"10 Concord Avenue

"Arsenal Square

"Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"Jan. 27, 1919.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,

"Boston, Massachusetts.

"Dear Friends:

"I stand unequivocally with the Board of Directors as the authority of the Mother Church. When Mary Baker Eddy made The Christian Science Publishing Society a gift to The Mother Church, I was one of the First Members who accepted the gift, and I saw the Publishing Society become an integral part and a useful function of The Mother Church. The whole thing was included in the gift—property rights, business assets, copyrights and good will, except that Mrs. Eddy continued for a time to hold herself the copyright of the Journal. A Deed of Trust empowered a Board of Trustees to hold and conduct the business, giving specific directions. Mrs. Eddy afterwards, from time to time, recognized that the Publishing Society had become an integral part of The Mother Church, for she devoted an entire article in the Manual and several scattered By-Laws to the defining of the duties of the directors, the trustees, the employees, as well as individual members of The Mother Church throughout the world in their relationship to the Publishing Society. Concerning these By-Laws she says (Miscellany, p. 358): 'I approve the By-Laws of The Mother Church, and require the Christian Science Board of Directors to maintain them and sustain them.'

"In its relationship to the Board of Lecturers, for example, the directors do not govern its operations by personal control, but by constitutional authority. Their relationship to the Publishing Society, I believe to be, in like manner, constitutional authority quite clearly defined in the Manual. During the many years when I was a trustee, I recognized,

"I, that, as a member of The Mother Church, I was under its discipline, and that in the Manual I had the true ideal for the character and conduct of a Christian Scientist, and the rules for order and obedience as a Church member set forth.

"2. That as a trustee, I was trusted to be exemplary in my obedience to the Manual in all its requirements, and that in the Deed of Trust I received specific instruction in regard to my special duties as a trustee.

"The question seems to have been raised, Who owns the Publishing Society? Any theory of law which claims that the trustees, or any one of them, can assume personal possession of the Publishing Society and take it out of The Mother Church, or control it as being under any authority separate from that of The Mother Church, I hold to be metaphysically untenable. Like the land on which the Church was to stand, it was 'conveyed through a type representing the true nature of the gift; a type morally and spiritually infallible, but materially questionable—even after the manner that all spiritual good comes to Christian Scientists, to the end of taxing their faith in God, and their adherence to the superiority of the claims of Spirit over matter or merely legal titles.' (Misc. Writings 140.)

"No trustee can assume to have possession of the business. What they have received is a trust involving duties and obligations defined in the Manual of The Mother Church, to which the business belongs, and in the Deed of Trust itself, and quite inevitably, any trustee is metaphysically out of office when he becomes untrustworthy in respect of his trust, in which case it becomes the duty of the directors to declare his office vacant, and the remaining trustees have the duty of filling the vacancy.

"The directors as the authority of The Mother Church affecting the Publishing Society, as well as those specifically affecting both trustees and employees, advertisers in the Journal, and members whose privilege and duty it is to be subscribers. But it is very important that the directors should not, by virtue of their authority, themselves claim ownership of the Publishing Society, or personal control of its affairs, or insist on any theory regarding the conducting of the business otherwise than as specified in the Manual and the Deed of Trust. In working with the Board of Lecturers, the directors do not look on the lecturers as subordinates or employees, but surely as fellow workers. It would solve many difficulties if the directors should find themselves ready to work with the trustees, viewing them as fellow workers, and colleagues. There is no reason in heaven or earth (let us cut out any reason from hell) why this should not be done. Respect, courtesy, kindness, patience, forgiveness, when necessary, make an impregnable wall against division. Mrs. Eddy says, 'Schisms, imaginations, and human beliefs are not parts of Christian Science; they darken the discernment of Science; they divide Truth's garment, and cast lots for it.' (Miscellany, 206.)

"I believe then with all my heart that the Publishing Society should rest where Mrs. Eddy placed it in The Mother Church as an accepted gift. As one of the First Members who accepted that gift, standing, I am sure, in full agreement with the vast multitude of Church members in the world, I repudiate any theory, legal or otherwise, which would claim the Publishing Society as the possession of any person or persons. If any such claim has been made, then The Christian Science Publishing Society should be 'rescued from the grasp of legal power, and now it must be put back into the arms of Love, if we would not be found fighting against God.' (Misc. Writings, 140.)

"I am sending an identical letter to the Board of Trustees.

(Signed) "WM. P. MCKENZIE."

The Master—Now, the only importance of all that here is as it tends to contradict or qualify something that he has testified to in the case.

Mr. Thompson—That is all I am talking about.

The Master—The tendency is slight either way, isn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Well, I do not know, sir; I think that he has been on every side of this matter.

Q. When you wrote that letter, Mr. McKenzie, you had had two interviews a day or two before with the Board of Directors, hadn't you? A. Two interviews, yes.

Q. You had been asked by the Board of Directors, and especially by Mr. Dittmore, to declare your position one way or the other in this controversy, hadn't you? Yes or no. A. Yes.

Q. And you had at first declined to do so, hadn't you? A. No.

Q. Did you do so the very first time you were asked by Mr. Dittmore? I want you to think carefully. A. The first time I was asked was by a letter.

Q. No; at those meetings Jan. 24 and Jan. 25, Jan. 25 was the one, wasn't it, when you were asked to declare your position? That is a fact, isn't it? It was on Jan. 25, wasn't it? A. That was not the purpose of the meeting.

Q. What? A. I say, I didn't understand that was the purpose of the meeting.

Q. I haven't asked you that, sir, and if you will kindly note the question and answer that and not something else; no matter what the purpose of that meeting was. When you went to the meeting of Jan. 25 it was then and there that you were asked to declare your position, was it? Yes or no. A. No.

Q. When was it—the meeting of Jan. 24? A. I wasn't asked that question.

Q. Were you asked to state how you stood? A. Yes.

Q. Who asked you—that individual? A. I think it was Mr. McKenzie. I think it was Mr. McKenzie who asked me, or wrote a letter.

Q. Did Mr. Dittmore ask you? A. He said that—

Q. I haven't asked you that, sir. Did Mr. Dittmore ask you to state where you stood, in substance? A. In substance, yes, but my—

Q. Answer the question, please. A. All right.

Q. No matter about your desire to put anything else in fact, Mr. Dittmore questioned you quite severely and quite at length, did he not, at that meeting of Jan. 25? Isn't that true? A. No.

Q. Didn't you finally say to Mr. Dittmore, "Those who give mercy may get mercy," or words to that effect, in substance? A. That had nothing to do with my case.

Q. I don't ask you that, sir. Did you say that? A. I certainly did.

Q. Then you have answered it; keep right to the point. And you say that had nothing to do with the discussion that then took place, whether or not you had been on every side of this controversy, did it? A. It had nothing to do with it.

Q. Was anything said to you at that meeting to the effect that you had been on every possible side of this controversy and the time had come to get on one side or the other? A. No.

Q. That idea wasn't expressed to you? Are you sure? A. No.

Q. No in any form of words? A. Not in any form of words.

Q. And it was in consequence of that interview of Jan. 25, wasn't it, that you wrote that letter that I have just read? A. It was in answer to the request that I should write a statement of the case.

Q. Yes. Do you think that letter is consistent with the letter to the trustees of Sept. 30 that you say you approved? A. No, I do not.

Q. When you approved the letter of Sept. 30 you were approving something that you knew at the time was not true, weren't you? A. No; I didn't see where it was leading.

Q. When you approved that letter of Sept. 30 did you understand it? A. I didn't approve it, I assented to it.

Q. When you assented to that letter and assented to the sending of that letter, did you thoroughly comprehend the letter that you had been asked to assent to? A. Well, as I said, I didn't see where it was leading.

Q. I don't mean that, sir; you may not have seen the consequences of your act; that is a very different proposition. The question is, did you understand the phraseology used and know what you had assented to? Yes or no. A. No.

Q. You mean to say, then, that you, a college graduate, instructed in a theological school, given ample opportunity to read that document, were unable to comprehend the phraseology used there? Do you mean to tell us that? A. No.

Q. The fact of the matter is you thoroughly understood it, didn't you, before you assented to it? Is that true, sir? A. No, it is not.

Q. You have been the editor of these publications for a number of years, haven't you? A. Two years.

Q. You are a man supposed to have some literary capacity, aren't you? You think you have, don't you? A. I don't know.

Q. You were selected to write as a literary man—to write the editorials

in some of these publications, weren't you? A. Yes.

Q. Do you mean to tell us still that you could not, with an ample opportunity to estimate the meaning of that letter of Sept. 30—that you were unable to determine its significance—do you mean to tell us that still? A. I mean to say—

Q. I don't want that; do you mean that—do you mean that? A. I will have to explain.

Q. I don't want any explanation. Do you mean that, sir—that you could not, with ample opportunity to read and consider that letter of Sept. 30—that you were unable to determine its significance? Are you willing to say yes or no to that question. Are you willing to answer that directly? A. I would rather explain.

Q. I know you would, but I am not willing you should explain. You will have ample time later to explain. I want an answer to that question, yes or no. I am entitled to it legally. A. Will you repeat it, then?

Q. Do you mean to say, sir, that with ample opportunity to read and consider that letter of the trustees of Sept. 30, you, with the education you have and the training you have had, were unable to understand the significance of that letter? Yes or no. A. Yes.

Q. Well, when did you first come to the realizing sense of the significance of that letter of Sept. 30? I want a date as near as you can give it. A. On the 22nd of January.

Q. The 22nd of January of this year? A. Of this year.

Q. Did anyone help you, any human being help you, to reach that sense of the meaning of that letter; and if so, name the man. A. No, I don't think so.

Q. Did you come to that realizing appreciation of the significance of that letter all alone, by sitting down and thinking about it? A. I came to understand.

Q. I don't want that. Did you do it alone or with any help? A. I did it alone.

Q. Did it alone? How many weeks or months did it take you alone to realize the significance of that letter of Sept. 30, as near as you can now approximate it? A. The Master—He has given you a date, I think.

Mr. Thompson—I don't know whether he is doing it all the time, sir, or only a part of the time. I want to find out whether his labor was continuous or interrupted in trying to understand the significance of that letter.

The Witness—I was studying the situation all the time.

Q. How much were you studying the letter, not the situation? A. Which letter?

Q. The letter of the trustees of Sept. 30. A. I never had the letter in my possession, so that I was not studying it.

Q. Did you ever have a copy of it? A. Not that I know of.

Q. Are you willing to say you never did, sir? A. No.

Q. You know you did, don't you? A. I do not.

Q. What? Why do you hesitate about it, sir? A. Simply because I have been all through my records and I have no copy of the letter anywhere.

Q. Don't you know, sir, that you were given ample opportunity to read and appreciate that letter of Sept. 30 before your assent was given to it? A. On one occasion, yes.

Q. Then you began to think, not of the letter, but of the situation, you say, did you? A. Yes.

Q. And the situation included your position as editor, didn't it? Yes or no. A. That was of no importance.

Q. I don't care whether it was of importance or not; it was a factor, wasn't it? A. I don't know.

Q. You don't know? Are you willing to say that among the elements of the situation which you reflected on was not the fact that unless you altered your position you might lose your job? A. I never considered it at all.

Q. You never considered it? What is your salary? A. \$9000.

Mr. Thompson—\$9000. Now, I want to put in these other letters about Mr. Dittmore. The first is a telegram of Dec. 2, 1916, addressed to Mr. Dittmore, and dated Syracuse, New York:

"I feel your kindness like a big blessing. Kellogg at Keith's hopes to meet you install introducing Adams House over Sunday.

(Signed) "MCKENZIE."

Q. What was the kindness of Mr. Dittmore that you felt like a blessing? A. I don't remember now.

Q. Do you think there was any kindness after all, now you come to think of it? A. Well, that was a true statement.

Mr. Thompson—A true statement.

The Master—Could you offer those in chronological order, beginning at the beginning?

Mr. Thompson—I am trying to.

The Master—Let us have them all marked together—the significance is so small in any event.

Mr. Thompson—I hope Your Honor will not decide finally on their significance until you have had an opportunity to consider and look at them.

Now, take this letter of April 26, 1916:

"My dear Dittmore:

"I want to thank you for your Christianly kindness in coming to talk with us."

Q. Do you remember what that was about? Who is "us"? A. Please give me the date.

Q. That was back on April 26, 1916. A. I think that would be the trustees.

Q. The trustees. You thought that his conduct then in coming to talk with them was characterized by Christian kindness, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. (reading letter): "Have faith in results though they slowly ripen."

That also had reference to the trustees, didn't it? A. The business, yes.

Q. And the results you wanted him to have faith in were the results that he, as a director, was trying to bring about in the meantime, wasn't it? A.

That we all were trying to bring about.

Q. Well, he—he also. That is true, isn't it? A. Well, he was not the manager of the business.

Q. (reading): "A good word from the textbook is: 'This Science of being obtains not alone hereafter in what men call Paradise, but here and now' (255:3). Slowly enough it dawns upon us that 'Progress' is the maturing conception of divine Love."

some quotation I can't make out—

"This progress is undoubtedly in some ways being made by the Publishing Society. This is encouragement among a thousand shortcomings."

"Yours lovingly,

"WM. P. MCKENZIE."

You thought there were a thousand shortcomings in the Publishing Society, and he was helping you to overcome some of them, didn't you? Isn't that the sense of it? A. Yes.

Q. At that time your views agreed with his, didn't they, about the Publishing Society? Yes or no, sir. At that time. A. Partly.

Q. Well, this is a pretty sweeping endorsement you give him there in the letter, isn't it; you thank him for what he was trying to do to help you out. That is true, isn't it? A. That is true.

Q. Yes. Now, here is another one of May 9—perhaps you can state the year; it is not stated here:

"My dear Dittmore:

"Having failed to get you by phone I want to tell you in some sure way what a splendid letter you sent our Church here on May 3."

What church was that? A. Where is it dated?

Q. Cambridge. A. Probably the Cambridge Church.

Q. Do you remember anything about the episode? A. Not at present.

Q. "There was wisdom, kindness, and safety in it." Do you remember that? A. No, I do not.

Q. You were not in the habit of writing to Mr. Dittmore a sentiment which you really did not believe, were you? A. Certainly not.

Q. So that at this time you thought Mr. Dittmore's attitude showed wisdom, kindness, and safety, did you? A. I did.

Mr. Bates—Did you say his "attitude"?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, I did say his attitude.

Mr. Bates—Is that what the letter said?

Mr. Thompson—I have read it. I object to your interrupting my cross-examination.

Mr. Bates—Will you kindly inform me whether that is what the letter says?

Mr. Thompson—I will not inform you. You have seen it and read it, and you have no right to interrupt my cross-examination.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, he has no right to put a question where he misstates what is in the letter.

Mr. Thompson—I have not misstated what is in the letter.

The Master—If he does it will be the worse for him in the long run.

Mr. Bates—I simply direct his attention to it.

Mr. Thompson—You are directing attention to what does not exist.

The Master—I think you had better both of you stop the discussion at this point.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. I wish to say that I was not undertaking to misquote from that letter—

The Master—Never mind. Mr. Thompson; go on and read the letter.

Q. At that time you thought there was wisdom, kindness, and safety in Mr. Dittmore's general attitude—and I repeat the word "attitude"—toward Christian Science and your particular Church, didn't you? Yes or no. A. Yes.

Q. "The meetings proposed were abandoned, with an opening of many eyes to genuine metaphysics."

At that time you thought Mr. Dittmore had caused many eyes to be opened to genuine metaphysics, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. Well now, take this letter of May 17, 1918, addressed to Mr. Dittmore. It is on the heading of The Christian Science Publishing Society:

"Dear Mr. Dittmore:

"I have just received the first printed copies of the Sentinel for May 25, and am glad to see what a good make-up has appeared in spite of the many changes."

"Let me thank you earnestly for your timely article which I am sure will help to put courage and assurance into the hearts of many who are tempted to waver because of what they listen to these days."

"Very sincerely yours,

"WM. P. MCKENZIE."

Do you remember writing that letter? A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember that at that time you had confidence in Mr. Dittmore's capacity as an interpreter of Christian Science, didn't you? A. As far as that article is concerned.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—Now, that is all?

Mr. Thompson—That is all; yes, sir.

The Master—You may fasten those together and give them an exhibit number, and then follow them up by a, b, and so forth.

[Telegram addressed John V. Dittmore, signed McKenzie, dated Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1916, is marked Exhibit 716:]

Letter, Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Dittmore, dated Cambridge, April 26, 1916, is marked Exhibit 716a:

Letter, Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Dittmore, dated Cambridge, May 9, is marked Exhibit 716b:

Letter, Mr. McKenzie to Mr. Dittmore, dated Boston, May 17, 1918, is marked Exhibit 716c:

Mr. Thompson—Now, will you let me see the trustees' records, Mr. Whipple, of Sept. 30, 1918?

Mr. Dane—I have them, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson—You have them, have you? I think before I come to that I will inquire about one more letter.

Mr. Dane—Here they are (handing records to Mr. Thompson).

Mr. Thompson—Thank you very much.

Q. You knew that, way back in 1916, and for a considerable time after that year, Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal were on a committee of the directors to make visits to the trustees and generally supervise the action of the trustees, did you not? A. Yes.

Q. And you never objected to their doing so, did you? A. No.

Q. You found the assistance that they gave helpful, did you not, generally? A. Yes, possibly.

The Master—In what year?

Mr. Thompson—1916, and from that time on for several years. It could only be three years, anyway.

Q. Do you recollect that Mr. Dittmore and Mr. Neal were making an investigation into certain postage accounts and circulation expenses in November, 1916? A. I am not sure of the date, but there was this committee.

Q. Well, see if looking at this letter, which is a carbon copy with the signature and all, addressed to you by Mr. Dittmore on Nov. 7, 1916, will refresh your recollection. Perhaps you can read it through (showing paper to witness). A. (After examination.) Yes, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson—I will show it to you, Governor Bates. I don't think it will help you to know much about it (showing paper to Mr. Bates).

Mr. Bates—No objection.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Whipple, would you like to see this before I introduce it? If it will shorten matters, I will offer it simply in the case of Dittmore v. Dickey, and then if you desire to refer it, you can put it in (handing paper to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—Yes, I would rather not have it offered. I take it, if Your Honor thinks it has a bearing on the case it will be admitted, whether it is offered in our case or not.

The Master—I suppose that is what it will come to, but I think if you regard it as inadmissible in your case you had better now mark it so by objecting to it.

Mr. Whipple—I should like to interpose that objection. I should like to have it restricted to the Dittmore case.

Mr. Thompson—All right, that is perfectly agreeable to us. (Reading:)

"Nov. 7, 1916.

"Rev. William P. McKenzie, Chairman, Board of Trustees,

"The Christian Science Publishing Society,

cerning that transaction. This is under date of Jan. 8, 1919:

"In response to an inquiry, Mr. McKenzie admitted that he had received a letter from the Board of Directors, evidently similar to that received by the business manager. He stated that he did not wish to discuss it, and that he was working the question out and had made no reply. The trustees then talked with Mr. McKenzie and told him of the recent developments in connection with the Deed of Trust, and he was wholly in accord with the position taken by the trustees."

Is that a truthful entry? Will you stand by that? A. No, I do not.

Q. Then you deny the accuracy of that statement, do you? A. I do.

Q. Isn't it a fact, sir, that the trustees, finding out, having reason to think that you had received such a letter as Mr. Watts had received, took the matter up with you seriously, demanded to know what your position was, and that you gave them the assurance that you were wholly in accord with them? Isn't that the honest truth as recorded in their record? A. No, it is not.

Q. Can you remember what you did say, sir, at this time? Can you tell us where that is false? That is signed David B. Ogden, Recording Secretary. I understand you to say that Mr. Ogden has made a false entry on those records. A. The entry says I was wholly in accord.

Q. The entry says that after discussion, talking about the recent developments, "the whole was in accord with the position taken by the trustees."

Now, is that statement true, or is it not true? A. No, it is not correct.

Q. It is not correct. Were you only partly in accord? Is that what you mean? A. I was not in accord with the thing at all. I was not in accord with the spirit that was being manifested at all.

Q. By whom? The spirit manifested by whom? A. By the trustees.

Q. Did you tell them so? A. Many times.

Q. Did you tell them on that occasion that you were not in accord with that spirit? Now, answer that, Mr. McKenzie, with care. Did you tell them that? A. Well, I don't know what I said.

Q. What? A. I don't know what I said.

Q. You don't know what you said, and you don't know whether that entry is true or not, do you, when you come to it?

Mr. Bates—He has already answered that.

Q. You don't know whether that is true or not, do you? A. It doesn't express what I believe I said; it doesn't express my feelings.

Q. Does it express what you said at that time? A. I don't think so.

Q. You don't think so. Well, it expresses exactly what you said about the letter of Sept. 30, doesn't it? A. I only said I gave assent to that.

Q. Yes, and that letter of Sept. 30 stated the position of the trustees, didn't it?

Mr. Bates—He said so.

A. Yes.

Q. Yes. Now, see if you remember this, Jan. 15, 1919:

"Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting and general questions relative to the editorial department were discussed. This was followed by a consideration of the application of the Deed of Trust to the work of the editorial department."

Do you remember that? A. Dimly, yes.

Q. That is the subject that Mr. Jarvis had written about on Sept. 23, isn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Yes.

"On which Mr. McKenzie was in full accord with the position taken by the trustees."

Is that a truthful entry? A. It doesn't seem to me to be.

Q. Well, did you tell them at that time that you were not in accord with the position taken by them? A. I told them what my position was—

Q. Wait a minute. Did you tell these men in this discussion, or during this discussion that is recorded here, that you were not in some respect, or in all respects, or in any respect, in accord with their position? A. Yes, I believe I did.

Q. And in spite of that fact you would have us believe that Mr. Ogden enters that you were in full accord with it, would you? A. Well, I can only say that it does not seem to me to be correct.

Q. That does not seem to you to be correct. Isn't it a fact, Mr. McKenzie, that when conferring with the directors you represented to them that you were in full accord with them; when conferring with these gentlemen you represented to them that you were in full accord with them; isn't that the honest truth about that, sir, up to the time of Jan. 27, when you had to declare yourself in this discussion, isn't that the truth? A. No.

Q. It comes pretty near, doesn't it? A. No, Mr. Thompson.

Q. Do you recall this, Mr. McKenzie, on Jan. 22, occurring at a meeting of the trustees as recorded by Mr. Ogden—this was after a joint meeting between the trustees and the directors, as I gather from some previous entries—no, I don't know that this is true.

"After the meeting convened Mr. McKenzie came down and indicated by his appearance and expressions that he was disturbed."

Do you remember indicating that you were disturbed, by your appearance and expressions, about anything that happened? A. I remember that meeting very well.

Q. Never mind about that, sir. I have not asked you that. Listen to my question. Were you disturbed? A. I was.

Q. Did you show it? A. Apparently.

Q. Was what you were disturbed about the fact that the directors might find out what you had been saying to the trustees, and that the trustees might find out what you had been saying to the directors—was that what disturbed you? A. Not at all.

Q. Not at all. Well, let us see what the record says: "regarding the situation between the directors and trustees, and would not sustain his statement made at a recent meeting that he approved the course that had been taken by the trustees relative to the Deed of Trust." Now, don't you remember at that time saying to these gentlemen that you would have to take back what you had said at a previous meeting, that you couldn't any longer sustain them—isn't that the truth? A. No, that was not the case.

Q. Then do you mean that that record is not right? A. I mean that that record is right.

Q. That record is right, is it, that you came down to that meeting of Jan. 22 disturbed, and told them that you would not sustain the statement made by you at a previous meeting, that is, at one of these former ones that I have called to your attention, that you approved of the course that had been taken by the trustees relative to the Deed of Trust? You remember your finally telling them that you would not approve of that course, don't you? A. Yes, that is true.

Q. No matter why. This was the first time that you told them so, wasn't it, on Jan. 22? A. Yes.

Q. Up to that time you had told them that you did approve of their course, hadn't you? A. Not exactly. I had been trying—

Q. You answer my question. I know what you had been trying to do, but you never gave your question.

"The trustees had a long conversation with him, and told him of the correspondence and of our attitude in being defenders of the Deed of Trust and not aggressors in a church discussion."

Do you remember that? A. Yes.

Q. And you assent to that, do you, as the truth? A. Yes.

Q. They also told Mr. McKenzie that unquestionably the time would come very soon when it would be necessary for him to definitely take his stand on the question in connection with his office as editor and that this could not be avoided."

Do you remember their saying that to you? A. Yes.

Q. And when you had it put right up to you by the trustees that it was no longer possible to avoid taking a definite stand, what stand did you then take? That is what I want to know.

Q. A stand with the directors—is that it? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. Well, did you tell them so at that time? Did you tell them so on Jan. 22, that you were going to stand with the directors?

Mr. Bates—Tell the trustees?

Q. Did you tell the trustees at this meeting, after they had remonstrated and explained and expounded to you how they were standing up to the Deed of Trust—did you then say to them in substance, or give them fairly to understand, that from that day on you were going to stand against them and for the directors? Yes or No? I don't want any explanation of what you did say, but I want you to answer that directly, and straight. A. I don't remember what the exact statement was, but I wrote the next day—

Q. I don't want that, sir.

Mr. Bates—He does not remember what the exact statement was, he says.

Q. You don't remember what you did tell them in reference to— A. Oh, I do, yes.

Q. Well, now, let me put my question to you again.

Mr. Bates—Let him tell you.

Q. I don't want your present version of what you said. If I wanted it I would call for it, but it is not worth anything at all to me. I want my question answered, which is this: After your explanation in this meeting, your entrance into the meeting, your coming in disturbed, and saying that you could no longer maintain the position that you had maintained of your adherence to them, and then their explaining what their views were as they are recorded here, and how they are maintaining the Deed of Trust, and their saying that you could not avoid any longer taking a position one way or the other—then I want to know this, whether, when the discussion had reached that point, you, in words or in substance, I don't care what the words were—did you in substance give them to understand then and there, not in writing, but in what you said, that you were going to stand with the directors, and couldn't any longer stand by them? Can't you answer that? Yes or No? A. I can, but I want to tell you what I said, too.

Q. I don't want to know what you said, but did you give them that idea, in substance? A. In substance, yes.

Q. You did. What did they say to that, when you told them that you were going to stand by the directors and not by the trustees? A. Well, I said—

Q. Not what you said, but what did they say when you said that to them? A. Well, I don't remember the—

Q. You don't remember what they said? A. There were so many things said—

Q. No matter. Why can't you, when you made an important announcement to these gentlemen—

Mr. Bates—Well, you are asking what was said.

Mr. Thompson—I will change that.

The Master—If you are going to change it I think you had better do it at two o'clock. It is now a little after one.

[Recess until 2 o'clock p.m.]

[Afternoon Session]

Q. (By Mr. Thompson) You said, I think, Mr. McKenzie, that your present salary was \$9000. How long have you been in receipt of that salary, at that rate? A. Since February of 1918.

Q. And it was raised at that time, was it? A. Yes.

Q. What were you getting before? A. \$7500.

Q. Did you ask for a raise? A. No, not directly.

Q. It was given to you voluntarily by the trustees? A. Yes.

Q. Without your asking for it? A. I didn't ask for it.

Q. I think you have said that you—

Q. Not at all. Well, let us see what the record says: "regarding the situation between the directors and trustees, and would not sustain his statement made at a recent meeting that he approved the course that had been taken by the trustees relative to the Deed of Trust." Now, don't you remember at that time saying to these gentlemen that you would have to take back what you had said at a previous meeting, that you couldn't any longer sustain them—isn't that the truth? A. No, that was not the case.

Q. Then do you mean that that record is not right? A. I mean that that record is right.

Q. That record is right, is it, that you came down to that meeting of Jan. 22 disturbed, and told them that you would not sustain the statement made by you at a previous meeting, that is, at one of these former ones that I have called to your attention, that you approved of the course that had been taken by the trustees relative to the Deed of Trust? You remember your finally telling them that you would not approve of that course, don't you? A. Yes, that is true.

Q. No matter why. This was the first time that you told them so, wasn't it, on Jan. 22? A. Yes.

of the significance of the trustees' letter of Sept. 30, came as a result of your own reflection unassisted by anybody else? Is that a fair statement? Did you get my question? A. Yes; it is.

Q. That was what you said, wasn't it? A. Yes.

Q. Now, do you recollect that some little assistance was given to you in that matter by Mr. Strickler in some interviews that he had with you in January here in Boston? A. Yes; he told me of the—

Q. Well, I haven't asked you what he said. As a matter of fact, Mr. Strickler came on here and had one or two interviews with you, didn't he, early in January about your attitude in this matter? That is true, isn't it? A. I consulted him about some matters, yes.

Q. You consulted him about your attitude? A. No.

Q. Well, now, if you will listen to my question, please. A. Yes.

Q. And get it before you answer. If you don't understand it I beg of you to ask me to repeat it, but please, when you do understand it, answer the question that I have put and not something else.

It is true, isn't it, that Mr. Strickler and you— A. Yes, sir.

Q. Had some interviews in January in regard to this controversy between the trustees and directors? A. Yes, that is true.

Q. And it is also true, is it not, that Mr. Strickler took with you a strong position in favor of the directors? Isn't that true? A. Yes, that is true.

Q. Now, isn't it true that he urged you as strongly as he could to take that position? Mr. McKenzie, isn't it a fact that Mr. Strickler urged you to do that? A. No, I think not.

Q. Did Mr. Strickler express at all any way of advice to you when you consulted him about it as to what you had better do? I don't ask what he said, but did he advise you what to do? A. No; he asked me what my position was.

Q. I don't ask you that. Did he in these interviews advise you or suggest to you what he thought you ought to do? Yes or No. A pretty broad question. A. I will have to say no.

Q. He did not. So that Mr. Strickler gave you no advice on that occasion as to what he thought you ought to do? A. He was denouncing the trustees.

Q. But expressing to you what he thought you ought to do, wasn't he? A. No.

Q. Wasn't some reference made at this meeting of the directors that you attended in January to the fact that Mr. Strickler had been at you about this matter? A. I don't know.

Q. Not a thing said about that? A. Which meeting is this?

Q. The meeting where you finally said you would stand by the directors. Jan. 25. Strickler was there, wasn't he, as a matter of fact, at the first part of that meeting? A. Yes, Mr. Strickler was there.

Q. Now, isn't it true, Mr. McKenzie, that Mr. Strickler came there and said he was there, among other things, for the purpose of telling the directors what attitude you had been taking as to that board? A. I don't know.

Q. Didn't he say to the directors at that time something about the attitude you had been taking with him in these private interviews? A. I don't know.

Q. Are you willing to say he did not? A. I am willing to say I don't know anything about it.

Q. You don't remember, do you? A. I didn't hear him say anything.

The Master—He couldn't remember unless he heard it.

Mr. Thompson—No, he couldn't remember if he didn't hear it, and I am not sure he could if he had heard it.

Q. Now, I want to call your attention to one or two other records here concerning your meetings with the trustees. I am sorry to be so slow but I have hard work to get hold of these records. You remember going before the trustees on Feb. 5, 1919, and this occurring:

"Mr. McKenzie came to the meeting and brought the correspondence that he had had with the directors of late."

Do you remember that? A. What is that last word?

Q. "And brought the correspondence that he had had with the directors of late." Recent correspondence, it means, I suppose. A. Yes.

Q. Do you remember you did that? A. I believe so.

Q. Well, you say you believe so. How much of an assurance does that convey to us? A. That is not quite clear to me.

Q. You don't remember quite clearly whether you brought the correspondence or not, is that it? A. I mean I don't quite clearly remember what it was.

Q. Perhaps you will be refreshed further: "And read a number of these letters to the trustees." Do you remember of reading to the trustees some of the letters that had passed between you and the directors? A. Well, not clearly.

Q. You haven't any memory? Do you remember at all about it? A. I remember about the incident, I don't remember—

Q. I don't ask you that, pardon me. You may have a general memory that some interview took place but that is of no consequence here. I am talking about particulars and the details. Do you remember bringing to that meeting letters that had passed between you and the directors and reading them to the trustees? That is a definite question and I would like a definite answer. If you don't remember it, say so. A. I will have to say I can't remember.

Q. You can't remember, and that happened as late as Feb. 5, if it happened at all, 1919. "As an indication

of the desire he had to assist in reconciling the viewpoint of the two boards." At that point, then, you were telling them you would like to act as a sort of intermediary, weren't you? A. May I ask, sir, which minutes you are reading from?

Q. I am now reading from the minutes of the trustees of the Publishing Society under date of Feb. 5, 1919. A. Yes.

Q. Have you that clearly in mind? A. Yes.

Q. Did you on that occasion read letters that had passed between you and the directors and say to these men, in substance, that you would like to act as an intermediary to settle the trouble? A. Yes, I did.

Q. You did; very well.

"The trustees frankly expressed their criticism of some statements made by Mr. McKenzie."

Do you recollect that fact, sir? A. I am confused between the two meetings. There is one on Jan. 30. This is Feb. 5.

Q. Now, I again say to you, sir, please—it was not Feb. 5, it was Feb. 5, A. Feb. 5.

Q. Don't these details that I have mentioned to you bring back any picture of that meeting at all? You having the letters with you that you had received, and copies of those you had sent to the directors, your reading them, and saying you would like to act as an intermediary to settle the trouble, and then the criticism by the trustees of your position? Can't you remember that episode? A. I think so.

Q. And it is true, isn't it? That record is correct, isn't it? A. I believe so.

Q. What were the statements that the trustees criticized on that occasion that you had made? A. If the letter of the 27th was discussed then—

Q. Yes. That is, the statements that they criticized were those contained in your letter to the directors of the 27th, which has been read here in evidence? A. Yes.

Q. What did they say about it? A. I think there was a general objection to the whole position, as that they couldn't understand what was meant by giving back the Publishing Society—that quotation from Mrs. Eddy's writings—about giving it back into the hands of God.

Q. See if I can assist your recollection a little on that. Didn't some of these trustees on that occasion say to you, in substance, that your position as stated in that letter was entirely inconsistent with your previous attitude as stated to them? Isn't that the idea that somehow or other crept into the discussion? A. I think so.

Q. What they said to you was that you had been trying to serve two masters, in substance, didn't they? A. No.

Q. That you had been trying while with them to please them, and with the directors to please them? Isn't that what they said? A. No.

Q. Isn't that the truth, though? A. No.

Q. Although you had assented to a letter on Sept. 30 which you yourself now admit is entirely inconsistent with your letter to the directors of Jan. 27, you say that absolutely you were not influenced at all by any desire to serve two masters? A. I was not.

Q. And that your fluctuation in opinion and conduct were due to a failure to appreciate the situation, is that it? A. No.

Mr. Thompson—Have you got that letter, by the way, Mr. Bates, of Feb. 14, 1916, that this gentleman wrote to the directors? I asked for it this morning. If you haven't I have got a copy of it here which I assume your witness will identify.

Mr. Bates—Is that a letter he wrote officially?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; it is an official letter to the Christian Science Board of Directors. If you haven't it, perhaps he will identify the copy. I don't think there will be any question about the identification.

Q. I want you to look at this, Mr. McKenzie, and see if you don't recognize it as a copy of a letter you wrote under date of Feb. 14, 1916, from Cambridge, to the Christian Science Board of Directors, a copy furnished to Mr. Dittmore on the occasion of its being received by the board? I observe you are looking at that part I have marked with a blue pencil? A. This is the first draft of the letter of Feb. 15.

Q. Did you send that letter? A. I don't remember sending it.

Q. Well, can you account for the fact that a copy of it got into the hands of one of the directors as a copy of a document received by the directors? A. I must have sent it.

Q. What? A. I must have sent it, but I don't—

Mr. Thompson—Well, then, I will ask you to look at it, Governor. (Handing letter to Mr. Bates.) I don't remember that that or any similar letter has been introduced into this case. I will offer this on the same understanding, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Bates—What is the same understanding?

Mr. Whipple—May I ask if this is the same and identical with what has been put in as a copy of a letter of Feb. 15?

Mr. Thompson—I do not understand it. I do not know. It does sound to me in all respects like that letter.

Mr. Whipple—May I get a copy of that and follow it as you read, then?

Mr. Thompson—Certainly; I wish you would.

Mr. Whipple—It is on page 318 of the printed record.

[A letter from Mr. McKenzie to the Board of Directors, Feb. 14, 1916, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 718.]

Mr. Whipple—I do not understand that this is offered as against the trustees.

Mr. Bates—May I please Your Honor, Mr. Whipple makes that statement on nearly every letter that is presented. I understand Your Honor's ruling is that these are all to be considered as in both cases, so far as material. I don't want any misunderstanding in regard to it.

Mr. Thompson—I thought that was

The Master—That is my understanding, but Mr. Whipple has the right nevertheless to object to any given document offered, that it can't be material in this case. I then take it subject to his objection, and serving the right to rule hereafter, if I agree with him, that it has no bearing on his case.

Mr. Bates—Well, if his statement is considered merely as an objection, not something that binds us, that is all right.

The Master—His statement is considered as an objection. I see no other way in which we can get along. Go on now, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson (reading)—

"Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 14, 1916.

"Dear Brethren:

"I venture to address you in regard to a matter which seems to be at this time of primary importance. Your Honor will remember this is one day before these interviews in 1916.

Mr. Whipple—Would Your Honor care to compare it with the paper that has been put in? We deem it of some importance because Mr. Dickey testified, as a means of getting in this draft of the letter of Feb. 15, that it was the one that was actually sent. This witness has testified that what he had was a first draft.

Mr. Thompson—But he has also said that it must have been sent, and we suggested to him that it came from Mr. Dittmore's files, and the only possible way to explain that would be that it was sent and officially passed around.

Mr. Whipple—Well, but this letter you have is not signed by anybody.

Mr. Thompson—It is the usual carbon or copy that is handed around.

Mr. Whipple—Not purporting to carry any signature.

Mr. Thompson—No; it doesn't carry any signature. He has identified it.

Mr. Whipple—I don't know whether Your Honor cares to compare it?

The Master—If anybody thinks it will serve a useful purpose for me to compare it I will ask that the letter be handed up here so that I may follow it.

Mr. Whipple—Your Honor could follow it on page 318 of the printed record.

Mr. Thompson—If it turns out to be the same, why—

Mr. Whipple—It is not; it doesn't begin the same.

Mr. Thompson (reading)—

"Dear Brethren: I venture to address you in regard to a matter which seems to be at this time of primary importance."

"(a) Remembering that the business is intended to affect The Mother Church beneficially, when the expenditure of an unusual amount seems necessary, since this may affect the semi-annual payment for that period, it should be the privilege of the trustees to confer with the directors, and have their

were present when you said that? Mr. Dickey and Mr. Neal, weren't they? A. I think so.

Q. Did either of them say anything about it, whether they agreed with you or not? A. I don't remember any discussion.

Q. Do you remember either of those two men expressing his own view as to whether you were right or wrong as to where that paper was torn up? A. No, I do not.

Q. Isn't it a fact that both of them denied it and said they did not remember it that way? A. I don't remember that.

Q. Are you willing to say they did not? A. No, I won't say they did not.

Q. Have you any memory about it at all? A. Not clear.

Q. Did you ever mention to any other trustee besides Mr. Eustace that you had a picture of that paper being torn up at that meeting? A. No, I did not.

Q. Never did? Did you know that at one time Mr. Dittmore was, while on this committee with Mr. Neal or otherwise as a director—was investigating at the Publishing Society questions of the justice of various discharges of employees by Mr. Watts? Did you know that investigation was going on? A. I believe so.

Q. Did you and Mr. Dittmore ever have any conversation on that subject? I am not asking what was said, but did you ever have any talks on the subject? Yes or no. A. Yes, we did.

Q. Three or four of them? A. I believe so.

Q. You think so. Did Mr. Dittmore ever tell you what he had discovered in regard to those discharges? I am not asking you what he said; but did he go into that subject and explain to you at all what he had discovered in regard to the discharges? Yes or no, please, if you can. A. I will have to say no; I remember nothing clearly.

Q. Mr. Dittmore said to you in substance, did he not, that he thought some of those discharges were unjustifiable? A. Yes.

Q. Did you express any opinion one way or the other when he said that on the matter? I do not ask you what opinion you expressed, but did you express any? A. Yes.

Q. It was the opinion, wasn't it, that you agreed with him? Isn't that true? A. In some cases I did.

Q. Do you remember the cases in which you found yourself in agreement with him—any of them at all? A. No.

Q. You knew before this controversy became acute that Mr. Eustace and Mr. Dickey were on very friendly terms, didn't you? A. Yes.

Q. And you knew that in fact Mr. Eustace's appointment on the trustees as against Mr. Tennant of London was due to Mr. Dickey, didn't you? A. No.

Q. Isn't that a fact? See if I can refresh your recollection by a record. Do you remember at that meeting you attended of the Board of Directors on Jan. 24, saying that Mr. Eustace got on the board because you and Mr. Hatten had agreed on Tennant as first choice and Eustace as second, and when these names were presented to the directors Mr. Dickey opposed Mr. Tennant? Do you remember saying that to Mr. Dittmore? A. I said that was Mr. Neal's report.

Q. You said that was Mr. Neal's report? A. Yes.

Q. Did you know anything about the truth of it? A. I had never discussed it until that time.

Q. But you knew that Neal had so reported, didn't you? A. Yes.

The Master—Can that be of importance now, how he got it?

Mr. Thompson—It is of some importance.

The Master—He knew that Neal reported that Dickey had something to do with Eustace's appointment.

Mr. Thompson—I can't state to Your Honor without going into a lot of detail which comes in Mr. Dittmore's examination why it is going to fit in, but it does. I ask Your Honor to accept it.

The Master—I have not made any ruling on it, only it seems to me to be leading us a long way from anything really important in the case.

Mr. Thompson—I have no doubt it would seem so to anybody unless they knew what Mr. Dittmore is going to testify, and how it is going to be connected with the case.

The Master—All right.

Q. Now, you were friendly with Mr. Neal, weren't you, all through these proceedings? A. Yes.

Q. In fact, for years, you have been perhaps more friendly with him than with any other director, haven't you? A. I have always been friendly with him.

Q. You have had some talks with Mr. Neal while these controversies have been going on in regard to them, haven't you? A. I think not.

Q. Never mentioned the subject to him? A. No.

Q. You have seen him constantly, haven't you? A. Occasionally.

Q. And the subject of the relation between the two boards never came up in conversation between you and him? Is that so? A. Practically not.

Q. What? A. Practically not.

Q. The same would be true of Mr. Dickey, would it? A. Yes.

Q. The same is true of the other directors? A. Yes.

Q. You have abstained from all conversation with any of these gentlemen as to the relations between these two boards, have you?

The Master—That is what he said. He said the subject had not come up, as I understand it.

Q. It is true that you have abstained from all conversation with any and all of the directors on the subject of this controversy, except in the meetings? A. Practically, yes.

Q. Have you had any conversation with any of them in regard to the desirability of adjusting this matter? You said here on one occasion you proposed to act as an intermediary yourself. I didn't know but you might have had some talk on the subject? A. No, Mr. Thompson.

Q. What? A. No.

Q. You haven't said anything and you haven't heard anything said by

them with reference to the adjustment of the controversy, have you? A. No, is the answer to that.

Q. Do you recollect that report that Mr. Dittmore made in May, 1918, about improving the periodicals? Did you hear that read, a long written report made by Mr. Dittmore—did it ever come to your knowledge that he had made that report? A. It was forwarded to me, a copy of it, by the directors.

Q. Was it helpful to you at all? (The witness smiles.) Oh, don't smile; just tell us yes or no, which is the truth about it. Just answer the question. Does it help you at all? A. Yes.

Q. It did. Did you see any signs of vindictiveness or contentiousness in that report? A. Some.

Q. Some. You thought it bore the earmarks of a contentious and vindictive spirit, did you? A. I wouldn't say that.

The Master—That is going further than anything the witness said.

Mr. Thompson—I was wondering how far he would go. I was hoping he would say it was full of contentiousness. Now, have one or two more notes to ask him about.

Q. I want to ask you about one other subject. Did you know that the question of the cables from London to The Monitor during the war had been a matter of some talk or criticism among some of the directors? A. I don't think so, Mr. Thompson.

Q. Did you ever hear anything said about that—I mean the cables in The Monitor? A. I don't think I have, but—

Q. You have. A. But not when I was a trustee. I don't remember the discussion.

Q. You understood that, the criticism was being made to the effect that a great deal more money was being spent on those cables than ought to have been spent, did you? That was the claim. A. I don't remember when that was made.

Q. You remember that it was made at some time? A. Yes, it has recently come out that it was.

Q. And you also remember, do you not, the further criticism was made that the paper was being really run in the interest of the British Foreign Office? Did you ever hear that? A. I don't think so.

Q. Did you ever hear anything like that said? A. No.

Q. Mr. Dixon is an Englishman, isn't he? A. I think he is an Irishman.

Q. Is he? He is in favor of Home Rule, isn't he? That is, he advocates it in his paper. Did you read The Monitor within a few days containing a bitter attack on Home Rule?

Mr. Dane—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

The Master—Oh, I exclude that.

Mr. Thompson—I think that is all. Re-direct Examination.

Q. (By Mr. Dane.) Mr. McKenzie, I want to call your attention first to the letter of Feb. 15, 1916, and ask you if you can remember now what directors were present when that letter was presented? A. Mr. Dittmore, Mr. Dickey, and Mr. Neal.

Q. And do you know, Mr. McKenzie, whether or not, at about that time, copies of that letter were provided for each one of the directors? A. I think not.

Q. That is, you have no knowledge about that? A. No.

Mr. Thompson—He has not said that.

Mr. Whipple—He does not say any such thing. He said they were not so provided.

Q. I ask you, do you know whether they were provided with copies of the letter of Feb. 15? A. I think not.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, how certain are you that the copy of the letter of Feb. 15, 1916, that was presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918 was an exact copy of the letter that was presented to the Board of Directors on Feb. 15, 1916? A. To the best of my knowledge, it is a copy.

Q. Is that? A. It is an exact copy.

Q. Have you the draft from which the letter was made which was presented on Feb. 15? A. Yes.

Q. And have you had that in your possession since the draft was made at that date? A. Yes.

Q. May I see it a moment?

[The witness passes a paper to Mr. Dane.]

Q. I notice interlineations on the second page of this letter and that some words have been struck out. Can you tell me who did that? A. These are done in my hand.

Mr. Whipple—You do not mean to speak of that as a letter? It is a mere draft.

Mr. Dane—It is a draft.

The Witness—A draft. These are in my hand.

Q. And on the first page I notice the words "Boston, Mass.," are written after the address, and some words in the margin and some words struck out, and I ask you who did that? A. I am of the opinion that the words "Boston, Mass.," were written by Mr. Eustace.

Q. As to the other changes that appear on the first page? A. They are all in my hand.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, what do you say as to whether or not the letter that was presented on Feb. 15, 1916, to the Board of Directors and the letter that was subsequently presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918, was an exact copy of this draft, as corrected in the manner in which you have stated.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment.

A. To the best of my knowledge, it is.

Mr. Whipple—He has answered that repeatedly.

The Master—I thought he had answered it before.

Mr. Dane—I thought that there was some question being made that the two letters were the same. I wanted, if possible—

Mr. Whipple—What two letters?

Mr. Dane—The one presented to the board in 1916 and the one that was presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918.

Mr. Whipple—The question I made was on the witness' testimony that he could not be very sure, because apparently nowhere is there preserved a

copy of the letter as it was presented at the meeting.

The Master—Presented to Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Whipple—I beg your pardon?

The Master—Presented to Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Whipple—No; presented at the meeting in February, 1918.

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Because what he said this morning was that the thing which Mr. Dickey had heard of, which was presented here was a copy of the first draft. He has also referred to a first draft in another connection, but now he says that a letter dated Feb. 14 which was shown to him by Mr. Thompson was the first draft. I don't know which number of the drafts it was that was finally put in.

Mr. Dane—The difficulty is, I think, that the witness has identified this as the final draft from which the letters were made that were presented.

Mr. Whipple—He has testified two or three times that he believes it was. He is not sure.

The Master—He has said so with some qualifications.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is right.

The Master—But what he finally says is that that draft which you hold in your hand, that draft or copy, is an exact copy of a document presented to Mr. Eustace in September—have I got the date right?

Mr. Dane—In February of 1918.

The Master—In February of 1918.

The Witness—May I offer the explanation to the Court?

Mr. Whipple—No, not February, 1918, but January, 1918.

The Master—January; that is true.

The Master—That letter presented is in evidence, isn't it?

Mr. Dane—Yes, I think—

Mr. Whipple—Oh, I think not.

The Master—You have the copy?

Mr. Dane—The one presented to Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Dane—I think it is in evidence in this way, that the witness has testified that the one presented to Mr. Eustace was a copy of the one presented to the Board of Directors on Feb. 15, 1916.

The Master—Oh, no. Have we or not the original document as presented to Mr. Eustace?

Mr. Whipple—No, Your Honor; it was torn up.

Mr. Dane—No.

The Master—That is not here. Everybody agrees to that.

Mr. Whipple—That is right. And Mr. McKenzie, who has the clearest recollection of anybody, says that it was torn up at the meeting together with the Dittmore memorandum.

The Master—Now you seek to show that this is an exact copy?

Mr. Dane—That is all.

The Master—Wherever and whenever it may have been torn up?

Mr. Dane—That is all.

The Master—We have no means of judging by a comparison. We have got to take what the witness says.

Mr. Whipple—But, if Your Honor please, the witness has said that there was only that original; that the directors were not presented with any copy, so that there is nowhere a type-written or multigraphed carbon copy of it; and I rose to my feet to say that I made no dispute about it except that the witness himself was conscientiously unable to say that it was an exact copy. He says according to his best judgment, but he has had nothing to compare it with.

Mr. Dane—Evidently there were no carbons kept, and so it cannot be proved in the usual way. Now this is the next best way that we can prove that the letters presented were as this letter is in form and in substance. The witness now identifies this as his letter and says—

The Master—He says that that is a draft with corrections. You now ask him how far he can say that it is a copy either of the letter shown to the directors or of the one shown to Mr. Eustace. Is that it?

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor.

Mr. Whipple—There is no question—

The Master—Does it appear when, if ever, he compared with either what you hold in your hand?

Mr. Dane—I think it has not appeared that he has compared them.

The Master—Mere testimony from memory, is it, at this distance of time?

Mr. Dane—I think not.

The Master—How much better is it? Mr. Dane—Well, I think I can, by one question, perhaps, clear that matter up.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, how did you make up the letter which was presented to the directors on Feb. 15, 1916, with reference to this manuscript which you have handed me? A. This manuscript has underneath this that is pasted on to it the date of Feb. 14, and is the draft of the personal letter which sent to the directors under date of Feb. 14. When we discussed the matter together as trustees we made some emendations together on this draft, and the heading, with the first sentence, dated Feb. 15, was pasted over the first sentence of the previous draft, and this letter as it now stands is the one that we agreed to from which I made a fair copy, which, as I remember, we signed.

The Master—How about the document shown to Mr. Eustace?

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, what relation to this copy which you have here did the one which you showed to Mr. Eustace bear? How did they compare?

A. May I ask you if you mean what changes?

Q. If any? I am speaking of the one you showed to Mr. Eustace in 1918. A. The first sentence was changed altogether to this statement: "We express our grateful appreciation of the—"

The Master—When did he last see the document presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918?

Q. Mr. McKenzie, when did you last see the document which you presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918 for his signature?

Mr. Whipple—I do not want to interfere, but there has been no testimony of any such document being

presented to Mr. Eustace in 1918, none whatever.

Mr. Dane—I think that you are in error about that, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I am very confident that I am not, because I have the correspondence, and had it before me this morning, showing just when it was, and the witness testified it was January, 1919.

Mr. Dane—It was the second time. It was the second time, as I recall it, he took it up with Mr. Eustace.

The Master—I guess that is my mistake in saying 1918 for 1919, isn't it?

Mr. Whipple—It is possible, unless I am mistaken.

Mr. Dane—The witness took the matter up twice with Mr. Eustace.

Mr. Whipple—He has testified that he took it up prior to Jan. 1, or prior to the time he had his interviews with the trustees. I examined him at length about it this morning.

The Master—In so far as the matter is of importance whether that is an exact copy or not, I think that it is very slender.

Mr. Dane—I would like to ask just this one question.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, did you give Mr. Eustace a document which was a true copy of the document which you held in your hand? A. Yes.

The Master—When?

Q. And when did you do that? A. The first time was early in September.

Q. Of what year? A. Of 1918; and the second time was about the end of February, 1919.

The Master—Does that mean that he gave him two copies?

The Witness—Yes.

Q. Did you give him two copies?

A. Yes. The first was at his request; the second was with a view to sending the attested copy to the directors.

Q. And the second copy you had signed yourself and secured the signature of Mr. Hatten? A. Yes.

Q. And asked for Mr. Eustace's signature? A. Yes.

Mr. Dane—If Your Honor please, I desire to have this marked as an exhibit. I do not want to read it.

Mr. Thompson—I want to see it.

Mr. Whipple—Let me examine it. Well, never mind, unless Your Honor thinks that there is evidence enough to show what that original letter was in the witness' testimony. Your Honor has made a comment upon it which seems to be perfectly justified, that it is very slender.

The Master—The witness says that it is a copy, but then, we have the distance of time and his recollection to consider in reference to a statement like that.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we have, if I may be permitted to suggest it, more than that, because he has evidently forgotten Feb. 14 until it was called to his attention by Mr. Thompson, and now he presents a carbon of that very letter.

The Master—Is the matter of importance sufficient to justify the time we are spending on it?

Mr. Whipple—I suspect not; but of course we never can tell, when we are putting in evidence, what is going to develop to be of real importance, and while from our viewpoint it is not of the slightest importance, if our views of the situation are correct, yet it seems to be that slender thread upon which the defendants are hanging their case, as I understand it, that some sort of agreement had been reached by the trustees, that in some way the trust was betrayed by the trust, some previous board of trustees had acquiesced in a course of conduct which was inconsistent with the trust, and that therefore they can rely upon that. I mean that doctrine of acquiescence and usage was rather novel when they presented it, and I supposed it was to support that theory, and that is the only reason that we have taken occasion to discuss it at such length because we did not want to leave them a residue of a point to hang their contention on.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, this particular document which you have produced I understand was the one which you originally made in consultation with the other trustees?

Mr. Whipple—No, pardon me; he has stated just the contrary—that it was a private letter.

Mr. Dane—Will you kindly let him answer my question?

Mr. Whipple—Not when he has answered exactly the contrary to what you are stating, trying to put words into his mouth. You haven't any business, as you very well know, in putting leading questions, to put words into his mouth, and that is what you are trying to do, trying to get him to say something different from what he has already said.

The Master—We shouldn't put very much attention to words put into his mouth in that way, should we?

Mr. Thompson—May I see the letter?

Q. Mr. McKenzie, will you state once more when you did prepare the document which you have now produced?

The Master—Now, let us be sure that he understands which of all these documents you are asking him about.

Mr. Dane—Let me take it.

Mr. Thompson—Please hold it back a moment, will you?

Q. State, Mr. McKenzie, when you prepared that document which you have now produced and hold in your hand. A. On Feb. 14 I prepared a letter.

The Master—Oh, no, no—that particular document. When did you prepare that just as it stands now?

The Witness—This is the Feb. 14 document altered on Feb. 15.

Q. Never mind what it is. When was that document prepared? A. Feb. 15.

Q. What year? A. 1916.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, it seems to me that the witness is not being given a very fair chance. The document was prepared in part on the 14th, in part on the 15th, as he has tried to explain.

The Master—We have got to begin and take one at a time—that document just as it stands now, just as he has presented it. The first question is,

when did he prepare it just as we see it?

Mr. Whipple—You mean when he put on the pasters that make it as it is now?

The Master—When that was prepared which we have prepared in the shape in which we now see it. Begin with that; then you may ask him anything else you want to.

Mr. Dane—He has testified to that—Feb. 15, 1916.

The Witness—Yes.

Q. Now, where has this particular document been since that time, whether it has been in your possession or not? A. Yes, in my possession.

Q. Now, did you or did you not prepare the copy that was presented to the Board of Directors on Feb. 15, 1916, and the copy which was presented to Mr.

care to make an explanation as to the record of that meeting?

The Master—Is there any explanation you desire to make regarding your answer about that meeting? That is my idea of the question that you have a right to ask him.

Mr. Dane—I will adopt Your Honor's suggestion.

A. I did not say that I had considered myself under the influence of Mr. Eustace, but that Mr. Eustace had gradually been taking larger responsibility, and the point had come when practically he was trying to be editor, and there could only be one editor, and that because I was in that office I would have to be the editor.

Q. In connection with the meeting of Oct. 2, 1918, a part of the record of which was read to us, in which it was said that "the trustees consider the statement made by Mr. McKenzie, one of the original publishing committee, appointed by Mrs. Eddy, a former First Member and a member of the Board of Trustees from the time of the institution of the Deed of Trust, for 19 years following, to be of great value for historical purposes." Mr. Thompson asked you if you have been trying to assist the trustees in making out a case, and you started to explain and was not allowed to.

Mr. Thompson—Will you get his answer and see exactly what it was before you ask him to explain it? I asked him a good many questions along there. I think it is of some consequence what it is he is trying to explain. I do not think it ought to be put off and that way. I think you better look and see what the question was he finally answered.

Mr. Dane—I think my recollection is correct as to this meeting and that he was asked whether he was trying at that time to assist the trustees to make out a case.

The Master—What was his answer?

Mr. Dane—And he started to say what his purpose was in giving the trustees the information, and he was cut off, and I would like to have him complete that answer if he desires to.

Mr. Thompson—That is not a fair statement of what he said.

The Master—I think that without taking time to go back to the record I will let him answer that.

Q. Will you state, Mr. McKenzie, what your purpose was?

The Master—Anything you desire to add, add it now. A. There was no endeavor to make out a case at all. We were trying to find out what was the right thing and the true relationship between the two boards, and I gave them all the information I had as a matter of history.

Mr. Thompson—I ask that he all struck out. It is not an explanation at all. It does not explain any answer he made, sir. It is not a fair statement to make under the guise of an explanation.

Mr. Dane—I think it completes the answer he would have made if he had been allowed when you were cross-examining him.

Mr. Thompson—He said that several times, and I asked him further questions and he made an admission. Now he is—

The Master—Well, in that case it will so appear from the record. I think I shall let it stand.

Q. Now, coming to this meeting of Jan. 22, 1919, where it is recorded in the trustees' minutes that Mr. McKenzie came down and indicated by his appearance and expressions that he was disturbed regarding the situation between the directors and the trustees, and you testified somewhat as to that meeting. Will you please tell us what you were at that time disturbed about?

Mr. Thompson—Now, does Your Honor think that is fair? There is nothing to explain.

A. The first thing I said—

Mr. Dane—Wait a moment until we get a ruling.

The Master—Wait a minute.

Mr. Dane—The record is that he was disturbed regarding the situation between the directors and the trustees.

Mr. Thompson—He said he was. He assented to it, he said he was.

Mr. Dane—Of course many inferences may be drawn from that record.

The Master—And he told Mr. Thompson, as I recall it, that he was disturbed regarding the situation.

Mr. Dane—Yes; but he was not allowed to explain.

The Master—Why should he say anything more?

Mr. Dane—I think, Your Honor, that he ought to be allowed to rebut any inference that may be drawn in argument from the questions that were asked him in cross-examination, that he was disturbed because he had put himself into an inconsistent position as between the directors and the trustees.

The Master—He was disturbed about the situation—that is what he has admitted, isn't it?

Mr. Dane—That is what the record shows.

The Master—Isn't that what he himself has admitted?

Mr. Dane—It does not seem to us that that is full enough or fair enough to the witness.

Mr. Thompson—I don't think anything further ought to be allowed on that.

The Master—I am unable to believe that we should gain anything by permitting him to make a further statement about that.

Mr. Dane—Will Your Honor note our exception?

Q. Did you tell the trustees, at the meeting of Jan. 22, 1919, where you stood or what position you were taking?

Mr. Thompson—Does Your Honor think that is a fair question? That is not direct examination.

A. Yes.

The Master—I am trying to recall. What happened Jan. 22, 1919?

Mr. Dane—That was a meeting of the trustees at which Mr. McKenzie came down and where it is recorded that he indicated by his appearance and expressions that he was disturbed regarding the situation.

The Master—The same meeting?

Mr. Dane—The same meeting.

The Master—Now, your question is: Did you at that same meeting, what?

Mr. Dane—Tell the trustees what his position was, and where he stood on the matter of the controversy, and what he did say to them at that time.

The Master—Mr. Thompson, as I recall it, inquired of him pretty fully as to what he did say at that meeting.

Mr. Thompson—He is merely paraphrasing it.

Mr. Dane—He did not let him say what he said.

Mr. Thompson—That is one of the times I did.

The Master—If he desires to add to what he said at that meeting, to what he has already told Mr. Thompson, I think you have the right to ask him.

Mr. Dane—I will adopt that question.

Q. Do you care to add anything to what you have testified, Mr. McKenzie, as to what you said at the meeting of Jan. 22, 1919, with the trustees? A. I shall be glad of the privilege.

Q. You may do it. A. The first thing I took up with them was the fact—

The Master—No; regarding changing his position. You limited it to that, didn't you?

Mr. Dane—I did not, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Do you want him to go over everything he said at that time?

Mr. Dane—I think the witness ought to be allowed to state what he said, everything he said, in view of the record that is made.

The Master—Go on. Let him state.

A. (Continued.) I told the trustees that I had heard a great deal of criticism over the field in regard to their stand, and I thought it was dangerous.

I used the figure of the prairie fire and said that it would start here and there, and the spark would fly, and then the whole field would be in a conflagration. I said it seemed to me the only remedy was humility, and if it were for me to do I would come down; if the directors wanted a resignation of my position, I would promptly give it. Then Mr. Eustace spoke about the fact that it was—

The Master—No; the question is limited to what you said yourself.

A. (Continued.) To what I said? I said that the important thing was to understand the directors better. I reminded them of two interviews that I had had with Mr. Rathvon, which I had reported to them, in which he had spoken of the intention of the directors to work the thing out through demonstration. I then asked Mr. Eustace if he would accept our letter of Feb. 15 at the present time, and he said, no, that they had got far past that. I then spoke to them of a teaching I had received from Mrs. Eddy herself on the matter of humility, which, as I believed, had saved my life, which I had recited to them before, and recalled it—

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, this is reciting an interview a part of which he gave in his direct examination. Your Honor will remember very well that he had spoken several times and finally located the part of this conversation that he is now narrating. Now, they surely cannot exercise the right, because they ask for a part of the conversation and then counsel for the other side asks for the rest of it, then to repeat it and go into it a third time.

Mr. Dane—If Your Honor please, I am quite sure I did not in direct inquiry of the witness about this meeting.

Mr. Whipple—(to stenographer)—Will you read this particular statement, and I think His Honor will remember it when he got started the second time. Your Honor will remember the difficulty he had in adjusting himself to the particular conversation.

The stenographer reads a part of the last answer as follows: "I said that the important thing was to understand the directors better. I reminded them of two interviews that I had had with Mr. Rathvon, which I had reported to them, in which he had spoken of the intention of the directors to work the thing out through demonstration. I then asked Mr. Eustace if he would accept our letter of Feb. 15 at the present time, and he said, no, that they had got far past that."

Mr. Whipple—There, that is the one. Now, Your Honor will remember that in the direct examination he asked this witness if Mr. Eustace did not say, in regard to that Feb. 15, that he had got far past it. That was objected to, and then he put it in a form that was less leading or coercive, and it was answered, and it is this very conversation he has testified about.

Mr. Dane—Your Honor, I think, Mr. Whipple is right in thinking I did ask him about something Mr. Eustace had said. I did not inquire of him as to this meeting, and since that time the record of this meeting has been put in evidence in cross-examination, and its expressions—

Mr. Whipple—Well, it is the same interview.

The Master—Wait a minute. Where you differ from Mr. Whipple seems to be in this: you say you did not in direct examination ask him what he said at this meeting. Do I get it correctly?

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor, that is right.

The Master—Now, you are asking him to repeat what he did say at that meeting.

Mr. Dane—Yes. In explanation of the record which refers to him, which has been put in in cross-examination.

The Master—I do not quite think I shall allow him to explain the record. I am allowing him to recite this conversation because in cross-examination he was inquired of as to a part of it, and I thought you might be fairly entitled to have the rest of the conversation on that subject brought out. But I hardly think you ought to go over the whole matter discussed at the meeting.

Mr. Dane—Your Honor has in mind, of course, that this is not the witness' record. He had no part in making up the record and was not a member of the Board of Trustees.

The Master—I certainly have. What we are finding out now is, what he

said at that meeting, so far as it is important in the case.

Mr. Dane—I won't press it, then.

The Master—I do not think that everything that was said at the meeting is important. Everything said in connection with certain statements at the meeting about which he was cross-examined may be important. That would be the view I should take of it. I do not think that all he said at the meeting is now to be brought in.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, you have been shown two letters of which you are the author, one of Sept. 21, 1918, and one of Jan. 27, 1919. Do you have those letters in mind? A. Yes.

Q. I will ask you in which of those letters is stated your correct views as to the subject matter discussed in them.

Mr. Whipple—I pray Your Honor's judgment. And I should not think Mr. Dane would want to humiliate Mr. McKenzie, either, before the world, who are reading this record.

The Master—You will have to let me see those two letters.

Mr. Whipple—You are apparently admitting that they are inconsistent, and you ask him in effect to say which time he told the truth, or which time he was frank. I should almost ask in justice to the witness you do not put him to that humiliation.

The Master—Where is the other one?

Mr. Dane—Mr. Thompson put that in. Have you got it, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—What are you asking for now?

Mr. Dane—Letter of Jan. 27, 1919.

Mr. Thompson—Some of these letters have been taken by the stenographers.

Mr. Whipple—If I may suggest, one of them was written after he had been summoned before the directors.

Mr. Dane—I will withdraw the question for the moment and I will ask him in reference to the letter of Sept. 21, 1918.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, does that now state your true views, as expressed therein?

Mr. Thompson—I pray Your Honor's judgment, as far as I have got anything to say on that.

Mr. Whipple—I really think that is a worse humiliation than the other, if you are withdrawing the other on that ground.

The Master—No; I think he may answer that.

Mr. Dane—A man, of course, sometimes changes his mind.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, after he has been before an ecclesiastical tribunal.

Q. I ask you now, Mr. McKenzie, whether the letter of Jan. 27, 1919, does accurately set forth your views?

Mr. Whipple—January what?

Mr. Dane—27, 1919.

Mr. Thompson—Why not ask him if the letter of Sept. 30 states the view which he now regards as untrue?

The Master—You better go on. What is the letter you want?

Mr. Dane—I want to have that letter Mr. Thompson has marked as an exhibit. It is marked as an exhibit for identification.

The Master—Is it marked at all?

Mr. Bates—It has been identified.

Mr. Thompson—It is marked for identification. I do not want to have it go in as an exhibit without asking another question and having the other letter with it.

Mr. Whipple—May that be suspended until after we have finished the examination?

The Master—Yes.

Re-Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Thompson)—I want you to look at the part of this letter which is under the top piece pasted on.

Mr. Thompson—It is the part that is written underneath the pasted-on part as the first paragraph of the letter which you sent to the directors dated Feb. 14? A. Yes, Mr. Thompson; I said that several times.

Mr. Dane—He testified to that once.

Q. Wait a minute. So that this letter, you say, consists of your letter of Feb. 14, as you had previously sent it to the directors with certain alterations, some made by pasting and some by writing in. That is true, isn't it?

A. Yes.

Q. And the fact that Mr. Dittmore has, from the usual and regular files, the letter of Feb. 14 which you did send, and nobody else has the letter of Feb. 15, does not alter your opinion as to whether the real letter that you sent was the letter of February 14 and that was actually never sent to the directors, does it? Do you see what I mean? A. No.

Q. Does it impress you as at all strange that Mr. Dittmore, and I presume the other directors, should have in their regular files the copy which was customary to send out, to furnish each director with a copy, if he wanted it, of everything that came in—they have a copy of your letter of Feb. 14, and that nobody should have any copy of your letter of Feb. 15? A. It was not my letter.

Q. Wait a minute. Doesn't it lead you to the supposition that what really happened was that the only letter which was really sent to the directors, that they had received and filed, was your letter of Feb. 14?

Mr. Bates—I pray Your Honor's judgment; it is not a correct statement of the facts. The letter of Feb. 15 has been put in.

Mr. Thompson—You must not alter the facts now.

Mr. Bates—No, I don't want to alter them.

The Master—Just a minute. I can't listen to two at once.

Mr. Bates—The letter of Feb. 15 was put in a copy—and it was stated at the time that it came from Mr. Neal's files, it was his copy as a director that had been handed to him. We have not the one of Feb. 14; the one we do have is the letter of Feb. 15, which is the one which is the letter in the case. My brother has probably forgotten that.

Mr. Thompson—Where is the letter of Feb. 15?

Mr. Bates—It was put in among the first exhibits.

Mr. Whipple—Oh, you are mistaken. The unanimous evidence is that it was destroyed.

Mr. Thompson—I do not believe you are right, Governor; I do not remember it that way at all.

Mr. Bates—It is in Exhibit 324.

Mr. Thompson—Let us look at it and see.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, that is what Mr. Dickey testified to, but that is the original—that is the copy he got from this witness.

Mr. Thompson—That is it; that is the trouble.

Mr. Bates—The other one is in. I have a distinct recollection of it.

Mr. Whipple—Which one is it?

Mr. Bates—The one that came from Mr. Neal. I handed it to Mr. Thompson and I told him where it came from.

Mr. Thompson—I beg your pardon, sir.

The Master—Do you think it is marked as an exhibit?

Mr. Bates—I think it is, sir.

Mr. Thompson—I beg your pardon. I don't remember anything of the sort. Now, we have a confirmation of that right, if Your Honor will take the trouble to look at that letter that was put in of Feb. 15, 1918, marked Exhibit 324. I understand the claim is made that it is this letter as corrected.

The Master—Page what of the record?

Mr. Thompson—Page 318-319. The claim by the witness is that the letter that was sent was this letter with the corrections indicated upon it made by the stenographer. Now, in the second paragraph of this letter, beginning "The business known as 'The Christian Science Publishing Society' it reads in the printed record, 'began with the publishing of The Christian Science Journal by Mrs. Eddy in April, 1883.' So far so good. This reads: 'Ten years later—'

Mr. Whipple—"This," which is—

Mr. Thompson—The paper that Mr. McKenzie now produces as corrected reads: 'Ten years later at the World's Fair, a meeting—there is one correction not made. If we follow through I think we will find some others that were not made. It cannot be that this letter as corrected here was typewritten, sent, and reproduced as Exhibit 324.'

The Master—Why should we argue further with Mr. McKenzie about the matter?

Mr. Thompson—I don't know. We have been—

Mr. Whipple—Let me take it and look at it and suspend the question until tomorrow morning.

Mr. Thompson—I think that is easiest from the standpoint of the directors. I know that it is easiest from the standpoint of Mr. Dittmore, so far as he represents what he believes to be the true cause of the directors, which is apparently a wide diversion from what Mr. McKenzie thinks it was, and I suspect it is from the standpoint of the trustees.

The Master—What is this suggestion to which you have given your approval?

Mr. Thompson—Not to introduce it now, but to give Mr. Whipple an opportunity for inspection.

The Master—I think I shall have to allow an opportunity to examine it and cross-examine about it if they desire before it is finally received as an exhibit. It shall ultimately have to go in as an exhibit, if there are going to be any arguments of any kind on either side founded upon it.

Mr. Whipple—Shall I go forward?

The Master—Go forward with the examination.

Mr. Whipple—Examination in re-cross.

The Master—Mr. Dape is through?

Mr. Whipple—He announced that he had finished.

Cross-Examination

Q. (By Mr. Whipple.) I want to direct your attention, Mr. McKenzie, to the record of a meeting of the Board of Trustees that was held on Jan. 27, 1919.

The Master—After which Mr. Dane examined him?

Mr. Whipple—And about part which Mr. Thompson also examined him.

The Master—About which Mr. Dane examined him?

Mr. Whipple—No, I think Mr. Thompson examined him and then Mr. Dane re-examined him on direct, and so I should like to put in the balance of the record. This was put in "Mr. Watts came to the meeting and reported a conversation he had had this morning with Mr. McKenzie, in which Mr. McKenzie made the statement that hereafter he was going to be editor," etc.

Now, here is the part that was not read:

"On hearing Mr. Watts' statement, Mr. Ogden asked permission to record in the minutes an emphatic protest and denial of this allegation on Mr. McKenzie's part, for the reason that during the past year and a half, while Mr. McKenzie has been editor, Mr. Eustace has shown him every consideration in protecting him in his office, and scrupulously refraining from ever attempting to dictate to him what detailed action he should take regarding any editorial or article, even though editorials have been brought to the trustees for criticism by other members of the editorial department. On Mr. Rowlands coming to the meeting he also fully acquiesced in this viewpoint."

I am not sure but that point happened after you went out. Do you remember that protest of Mr. Ogden's, and the suggestion—A. I was not there at all.

Q. Oh, yes. A. At least not while that took place.

Q. You don't remember it. Well, that is all right. You were not present at the time. A. No.

Q. But that is a correct statement of the fact, is it not, that Mr. Ogden recorded there, with regard to any attempt to dictate to you as to editorial methods? A. Not quite.

Q. Isn't it? A. No.

Q. Do you remember any editorial matter that you were dictated to by Mr. Eustace, offhand, does anything occur to you? A. By "editorial matter" what do you mean?

Q. Well, I mean what I say, editorial matter—just what I say, any better, because the thing I am

talking about, namely, the record, uses it. A. If by "editorial matter" is meant articles, yes, there was a good deal of objection about articles at that time.

Q. Well, I am talking about real editorial matter. A. Real editorials were—

Q. Things you wrote about. A. Well, they were passed upon by the directors always first, and the question did not come up.

Q. Well, didn't the trustees look at them. A. Yes, I don't remember, prior to that date, of their finding any fault with any of my editorials.

Q. The only objections to your editorials were after this controversy arose, were they not? A. The only time a change was made was after that arose, yes.

Q. Now, Mr. McKenzie, referring to your letter of Sept. 21, 1908, again, Exhibit 713, at the time you wrote that letter you really were very cordial with the trustees in their position, or at least so represented yourself by this letter, didn't you? A. Yes, I had a very warm affection for the trustees.

Q. Well, I was not talking so much about your affection as I was about your brains. That is, you were very cordial, expressed yourself as very cordial in their favor in this letter, —there is no doubt about that, Mr. McKenzie? A. Well, I was certainly—

Q. Do you want to look at the letter to see? A. Well, I was certainly not happy over the situation.

Q. Well, I was not asking about your happiness either. I was asking if you were not, as far as that expression is concerned in that letter, very cordial in their way of thinking? A. Yes.

Q. Yes. That is all right. It is a private letter to Mr. Eustace. It expresses, perhaps, your intellect as well as your affection. Now, then, you continued to be right along very cordial with the trustees, and rather sustaining their position for a season—that is so, isn't it?

Mr. Dane—I pray Your Honor's judgment. This is re-cross-examination.

Mr. Whipple—I will waive it; I will waive it.

Q. Now, who was this man Strickler? Did he have an interview with you? A. I asked his opinion about a certain question.

Q. Well, you mean the controversy—that is the certain question?

The Master—He had an interview with you, did he?

The Witness—I asked him if that letter—

The Master—Did you have an interview with him?

Q. Did he have an interview with you? A. Yes, he did.

memorandum, didn't they? A. That is true, yes.

Q. As the rules that were there after to guide the trustees? A. Yes. Q. And handout them? That was what you thought about it before you were induced to make that answer that you didn't object to the Dittmore memorandum?

Mr. Dane—Just a moment. I object to that.

Mr. Whipple—All right, if you object to that, I will withdraw it.

Mr. Dane—I do object, and I object for the reason that the witness has explained the reason why the trustees objected to that Dittmore memorandum.

Mr. Whipple—You need not explain it.

Mr. Dane—And I desire to ask that one question now in redirect examination.

Redirect Examination

Q. (By Mr. Dane.) I will ask you, Mr. McKenzie, if it is a fact that the trustees objected to the Dittmore memorandum at that time simply because of the method that was adopted in drawing up the memorandum and asking the trustees to sign it? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—I object to that question because it is not merely a leading but a coaching question, and he cannot state what was in the minds of the trustees, with all this difficulty that he has in stating what was in his own mind.

The Master—I think that you could frame your question very much better than that.

Mr. Dane—I will withdraw it, if the Court thinks that it should be withdrawn, and I will ask it in this form:

Q. Won't you state exactly what the reason that you had in your mind was at that meeting for not signing the Dittmore memorandum?

Mr. Whipple—That I object to, if Your Honor please.

The Master—The reasons in his mind? In his mind only?

Mr. Dane—Yes, Your Honor, in his mind. I think that that is a proper question in view of the cross-examination and the re-cross-examination and the claims of inconsistency that have been made.

The Master—That is all a matter of argument. That question I shall certainly have to exclude.

Mr. Thompson—I wish that some way could be found to have that question go in. I do not know whether it is possible to frame it at this late stage in such a way as to save the day for the directors, but, if it is possible, I should like to have it done.

Mr. Whipple—There is no possibility of saving the day.

Mr. Dane—I have asked the witness whether or not the objection that was made to the Dittmore memorandum at that time was as to the substance of the memorandum or as to the method adopted by the directors at that time, and I submit that that is not a leading question, and that I am entitled to an answer to it.

Mr. Whipple—It is an entirely improper question. If you wanted to put a proper question you would ask for the conversation at the time, and that you never thought of asking for, apparently.

The Master—It does not seem to me that that is the way that you put the question before. I think that you have put it differently now, and improved upon it.

Mr. Dane—You may answer.

Mr. Whipple—No; I beg your pardon. Should he not ask for the conversation—not what happened at the time? Then we shall have something to contradict if it is not stated as we understand the truth to be.

The Master—Can't you accept Mr. Whipple's suggestion of interrogation, and relieve us from the difficulty of discussing it, and possibly of the danger of admitting a question that ought not to be admitted?

Q. Mr. McKenzie, can you, then, state the substance of what was said in objection to signing the Dittmore memorandum?

Mr. Whipple—And who said it.

A. I can say what I said to Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Thompson—In the meeting?

Mr. Thompson—At the time it was presented in the meeting?

The Witness—No, later.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, that is not what was wanted.

Mr. Dane—I think that that is competent.

Mr. Whipple—No.

The Master—I am going to confine him to the meeting for the present, at least. It is this meeting that we are talking about. Now, if he can state what was said at that meeting to which you refer on that subject, let him do it.

Q. Mr. McKenzie, can you state the substance of what was said at that meeting as to signing the Dittmore memorandum, or the objections to signing it? A. Yes.

The Master—Before you go any further, what was said as to the objections to signing?

Mr. Dane—Yes.

The Master—Now, confine yourself to that. State what was said, and who said it.

The Witness—I said that I had already signed the Deed of Trust given by Mrs. Eddy, and that if this memorandum was an addition to the Manual and the Deed of Trust, we did not need it, and should not have it; and if it was not additional, we did not need it; and that I preferred to keep myself free to obey the Manual and the Deed of Trust for the future.

Q. Is that substantially all that was said in objection to signing? A. That was my objection.

The Master—That is not the question. Is that substantially all that was said upon the subject?

The Witness—No.

The Master—Or is there something that you wish to add? We want to get the whole of what was said on that subject at that time.

The Witness—Then followed our agreement to go on and work together as Christian Scientists.

The Master—No, I want what was said.

Q. Was anything said, Mr. McKenzie, in objection to signing the Ditt-

more memorandum beyond what you have already related?

Mr. Thompson—By himself or by anybody else.

A. Just that, that I objected to signing anything in addition to what we had already.

Mr. Thompson—Did anybody else say anything on that subject at that time besides you?

Mr. Whipple—You mean of the trustees?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, the trustees or directors. Are you the only man that objected to it?

The Master—Wait a moment, Mr. Thompson.

The Witness—Pardon me, Mr. Thompson.

The Master—Can you add anything further on your side to objections to signing at that time, by yourself or anyone else? Now, please.

The Witness—The other two trustees likewise declined, and Mr. Eustace gave similar reasons.

Mr. Thompson—No; that is not it. Can you think of any reason that they did give, as a matter of fact, not whether it was similar or not, but can you think of any specific reason that they did give?

Mr. Whipple—I think that that was a fair answer, that they gave similar reasons. I mean so far as we are concerned.

The Witness—He said that he did not want to sign anything in addition to what we had already signed in the Deed of Trust.

Mr. Thompson—Did any of the directors speak of the objections that you were making to signing it?

The Witness—No.

Mr. Thompson—Answer those objections?

The Master—Please remember, Mr. Thompson, that I am trying to get a complete answer to Mr. Dane's question as it now stands. I want him to get all through stating what was said about those objections by anybody.

The Witness—We talked about it all the afternoon, and took up point after point.

The Master—Confine yourself to the objections to signing the memorandum. That is the only thing we want now, what was said by you or by anybody else.

The Witness—Well, I only remember my own statement as I have given it, and Mr. Eustace's statement being similar.

The Master—Now we seem to have completed the answer. Do you want to go on any further tonight?

Mr. Thompson—Do you remember what any director said in answer to those objections that you made at that meeting right there in your presence?

The Witness—No, I don't remember.

Mr. Thompson—You don't remember that is all.

Mr. Whipple—I understand that this witness' evidence is closed, and that the only thing outstanding is with reference to the introduction or admission in evidence of a letter or a—

The Master—Those letters which you have.

Mr. Whipple—Or draft that is marked for identification.

The Master—Well, they may dig up something over night.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I was hoping to prevent that. That was why I asked if we had not finished this witness.

The Master—I do not know how I can order them at their peril to think of everything that they want to ask him now or forever after to hold their peace. Do you?

Mr. Whipple—Well, since you ask me, Your Honor, I think you could, by declaring that the witness' evidence has been finished.

Mr. Bates—Why are you so solicitous just now?

Mr. Whipple—Because I am afraid of what you will do with the witness during the night.

Mr. Bates—Don't fear, we will take good care of him.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if that is all that he has for his protection, I am sorry for him!

[Adjourned to 10 o'clock a. m., Tuesday, July 29, 1919.]

Y. M. C. A. REPORTS ON WAR FINANCE

Of \$125,262,859 Received in Two Years, \$97,817,085 Was Expended in War Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The national war work finance committee of the Young Men's Christian Association reports that of the \$125,262,859 received by it between April 26, 1917, and March 31, 1919, \$97,817,085 was expended, leaving a balance estimated to be sufficient to carry on the work here and in other countries until Dec. 21. Slightly more than 2 per cent of the total funds contributed by the American public was expended for religious purposes here and overseas, while approximately 80 per cent was devoted to the purchase, transportation and distribution of foodstuffs, supplies and to entertainments, education and athletics.

Besides free athletic supplies, the association distributed overseas \$36,823,449 worth of merchandise, about 53 per cent being given to the soldiers free, not including overseas Christmas gifts and entertainment worth \$651,963. More than \$39,000,000 was spent in the home camps, more than \$43,000,000 with the American expeditionary force, and \$14,091,175 with the allied armies and war prisoners. The association lost \$1,478,084 in the operation of army post exchanges and canteens, and because of depreciation of French and English currency values the conversion of the overseas figures at market rates resulted in a book loss of \$2,432,089. Three war work campaigns for funds obtained \$123,264,652 from the public, and this amount was augmented by money from other sources.

SOVIET STORY OF EASTERN SIBERIA

Events Following Two Russian Revolutions of 1917 Described by Wife of Former President of the Far East Republic

With a view to giving both sides of the case, we reprint here from Soviet Russia the account furnished to that paper by Mrs. Gertrude M. Tolstoun of her experience in Siberia. So many conflicting accounts of what is happening in Russia are being published that the only way to hope to arrive at anything approaching the truth is to let every one speak for himself.

In writing for you on the subject of the revolution in eastern Siberia, I must remind you at the outset that most of the persons who have brought back reports from there, have spoken to you about the country from the viewpoint of an onlooker. They came and saw how matters stood in Russia, liked it or didn't like it, as the case may be, and told you about their own outside. I come to you as one who has lived it and was part of it. In fact, it was my husband who was President of the Far East Republic and I don't want to tell you of theories but only of that which I have lived through myself.

We came to Vladivostok from Chicago in the early days of September, 1917. My husband was a former political refugee from Russia, having escaped from a Kiev prison in 1901. He had lived through the usual struggles of an immigrant in America, later studied law, and for the past few years was head of the Workers Institute in Chicago. We lived peacefully in Oakland, the usual American suburb which you know so well, my husband, my two children and myself, dreaming that we would break up for this new experience.

However, when the revolution broke out in March, 1917, my husband felt that he had to return. The cause for which he had sacrificed his youth called him. We wound up our affairs and I took my two children and went with him. Before going on to tell you of what we found in Russia, I would like to tell you of the work my husband did in Yokohama. When we got there we found terrible conditions among the Russian emigrants who were waiting for transportation. They were huddled together, in a dark cellar, six in a bed, children without parents, and wives waiting for husbands to join them, in fact all the tragedies that the war had caused seemed to be there, and human beings were living in the most wretched and unspeakable conditions for months and months. My husband organized a committee and wrote letters to the Russian papers in America, to wake up the Russian colony here to the need of a well-kept emigrant shelter in Yokohama. We left in 10 days, not knowing whether the work had borne fruit or not. When I came back with my two children a year later I saw the result. There was a neat and clean emigrant shelter housing clean, sheltered rooms and individual cots and I had the great pleasure of staying in it myself with my children.

Feeling of Discontent

When we arrived in Vladivostok, in September, we found a great feeling of discontent among the people, especially against Kerensky. The soldiers and sailors were against him because of the restoration of the death penalty. They always spoke of him as Death-Penalty Kerensky. I remember going to meetings in those days—they were preparing for elections to the Constituent Assembly—and hearing cries of "Down with him! Down with Death-Penalty Kerensky!" The peasants were against him because they were promised the land; they were being continually put off, when they wanted to take it, and told to wait for the Constituent Assembly, which was being continually put off. In many places they went away from the front to go home and take the land. Then Kerensky sent troops against them, just as the Czar had done. They were also promised peace, and instead they had to continue the war, without the secret treaties being published, and there was a very strict enforcement of conscription. We didn't suffer from want of bread in Siberia, because Siberia was always well off, and we could get grain from China; but we suffered from the speculators. They would buy grain for very little in China or in Siberia, and send it through the parcel post to central Russia, for three times the price. I think you call them profiteers here. We called them speculators. Sometimes the speculators would buy up great quantities of biscuits and keep them to be sold in Siberia for very high prices. When my husband came to Vladivostok he was examined for the military service, but because his eyes were very poor he didn't have to serve. He wanted to go back to Kiev, but the Central Union of Vladivostok needed a secretary and they offered him the position. While he was there, there was a vacancy in the administrative chamber in Nikolai. In the old days the Czar used to make appointments for the provinces and towns of Siberia, but during the revolution the local administrations took over the government and they were always rather short of men. My husband went to Nikolai and was elected Mayor. As Mayor, he did his best to stop the speculation and he offered the red light district and did his best to keep things in the hands of the people as far as lay in his power, but all the time he felt, as everybody felt, that a more radical change ought to take place, which would do away with the need of watching and controlling.

Profiteering Checked

My husband supervised the post office and would order all parcels for

Central Russia opened. He would find great quantities of foodstuffs which had been sent on at enormous prices. He would pay the owners the price they had paid for the stuff and would then send it on to Central Russia for just the increased cost of transportation. Once he found a lot of biscuits which the speculators were keeping to sell to the rich for three rubles a pound. They had cost originally 90 kopecks a pound, which he would pay back to the speculators, and then he sold them for a ruble a pound to the people. These biscuits came to them at Christmas time, and the biscuits were called by my husband's name, Krasnosheko's biscuits. It was the first time the poor people could afford to have biscuits since the war began, and they were very happy.

During these weeks they were preparing for the Constituent Assembly in a very half-hearted way. It was something they had been ordered to do from Central Russia, but they didn't like it. They felt the revolution was too young to be written down on paper and fixed forever just when they were beginning to understand things a little themselves. They didn't know who the people were to make the constitution; they had to be educated people, such as lawyers and professors who knew how to make or to devise tricks in writing, which the people wouldn't be able to see until it was too late. When they elected somebody from their own unions they knew him and could tell him what they wanted, but when they had people write down things for them whom they had never known, they had no confidence in them. When they had but little political experience in the very first days of the revolution, they were not allowed to have a constituent assembly, and the latter was being continually put off, and now that they were beginning to understand that they could govern themselves through their unions they were told to give up the unions and form parliaments and assemblies.

Bolsheviki Take Reins

So there was quite a feeling of discontent, when suddenly one morning we got a telegram that Lenin and Trotsky had taken hold of the government. We weren't surprised. It seemed to everybody that we had been expecting this all the time. All the various departments in the Far East became Bolshevik too. The bourgeoisie fled because they knew they couldn't do business, because all business was to go to the Nation; so there were no obstacles at all—not a life lost—in the change of government in the Far East.

Instead of the many provinces and districts into which Siberia had been divided under the Czar, the soviet government divided Siberia into two parts, the Republic of the Far East, and the Republic of Central Siberia. My husband was elected president of the republic of the Far East. It comprised Vladivostok, Nikolai, Khabarovsk, up to Kamchatka. The soviets had to do two things. They had to nationalize the industries and to make a government for the people that would give them the things they needed, schools, etc. When the bourgeoisie ran away they left their mines and property, and they went to Japan or to Shanghai to try to stir up the Allies to come to their assistance. The soviets of the Far East called a conference in Khabarovsk where the delegates from all the soviets met. After the two states were formed, the soviets federated with Moscow. I remember my husband explaining the soviet system of the nationalization of industry, picturing it as a wheel, with spokes radiating from a hub. The spokes were the unions or the industries, whichever you prefer, and the hub was the committee of unions, or the local soviet. This local soviet sent its delegates to the central or national soviet, and the central soviet sent delegates to the all-Russian congress of soviets, which had to meet at Moscow twice a year, and has even met often. This is why we are called the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic. The separate unions can have no control over their industry without the authority of the central body and the central body can have no authority without the local soviet, which is made up of the local unions. The central soviet finds what goods are needed, and does all the financing.

Workers Joined Soviets

All the workers joined the soviets. We have great gold mines in the Far East, and at first the gold miners thought they would not like to have their gold nationalized, but it was explained to them how necessary it was that there be exchange of commodities, and that they needed the unions to help them run the mines, and they saw it would be easier and better for them that way. So in a few days they joined the soviet also. The coal miners joined the soviets immediately, as did all the industries.

We were not sure about the merchant fleet on the Amur, because the Amur is frozen over all winter, and we didn't know what the sailors would do. Siberia is dependent on its merchant fleet, because it has but few railroads. But when the first of May came and the river had thawed, the sailors themselves brought out the whole fleet, freshly painted and clean, with the red flags flying at the masts. We were all very happy. The land was nationalized too, but the products of the small peasant were not nationalized. He went to the fairs himself and sold the eggs or milk or chickens or vegetables, or whatever he produced. But in the case of the bigger industries, which had been nationalized, the soviet distributed the products to the consumers' cooperatives. Everybody bought from the consumers' cooperatives, and the soviets and the cooperatives worked together in perfect harmony.

The Cooperative Bank was the bank of the soviets. When General Semenov and the Czech-Slovaks cut off communications from Central Russia, we were permitted to print our own money. For every piece of paper

money printed, an equivalent sum of gold was placed in the bank. When the bourgeoisie fled, they emptied the banks and took the gold with them. But when the soviets were overthrown they left the money intact in the banks so that the people did not suffer. The only money that was taken was 3000 rubles for each commissar to carry with him for emergencies. That is equivalent to about \$400.

Revolution Social

The design of the money we printed was rather attractive. It had a globe in the center and on either side were the figures of a man with a hammer and a man with a plow, and also a sailor and a soldier. We did not nationalize personal property. That meant houses and furniture and money up to 10,000 rubles. We didn't nationalize the big shops of the Chinese and Japanese in Vladivostok. We only nationalized the holdings of Russian capital.

The revolution was social as well as economic. We began immediately to educate and to give to the people what only the upper classes could afford before. We organized the schools and the decree came from Central Russia that higher schools should be closed for one year, so that all the money we had and all the teachers available should be used in the education of the people. There was a great need of elementary schools, and it was hard to observe how few of the people had a chance to learn even to read and write under the old régime. In the very first days the teachers' union was formed and joined the soviet. It was composed mostly of young boys and girls who were graduates of the local gymnasiums. They had never been out of Siberia and I don't think they had ever heard of Montessori or Ferrer, but when I came to America and heard all the enthusiasm about modern education, I discovered that the teachers in Siberia were using these modern methods.

Democracy in Schools

Each morning the school children elected their own chairman for the day, and they would vote on what to do first, to read or write or play. There was no discipline from above—from the teachers. If a child got into trouble, the children elected a pupils' tribunal and the child was punished by that tribunal. But that very seldom happened, for the children were ashamed to be punished by their own comrades and they tried their very best to be good. The teacher was just like a comrade herself and never used her authority. After school she would go to their homes and learn about the children's lives.

The Commissar of Education was elected by the teachers' union and sent to the soviet to represent them. He was a great idealist, and a gentle and noble soul. All he wanted was to bring about a better system of education for the people. When the soviets were overthrown he was shot. I have his picture still in my possession.

Sixteen men and one woman, a Korean, a very splendid revolutionist, were shot the day the soviets were overthrown by the intervention. The soviet in the Far East had been so well constructed that there was never any bloodshed during the eight months of their existence. It was against the spirit of the revolution to kill, so that even on the only occasion when the revolutionary tribunal made use of its prerogative to sentence a murderer to death, my husband refused to sign the order. He explained to the people that the revolution was to bring in new life and not to take life. The man, he said, was sick and abnormal. Life in Siberia was very hard and there were many abnormal people—and this man confessed to having killed 19 people and threatened to kill more. They were afraid to keep him, he was so violent, and that is why the tribunal sentenced him to death. This was the only such case in all Siberia.

Strike of Teachers

And so we continued building in the storm. Some of the conservative teachers who had been teachers in the higher schools, refused to join the soviets or teach in the soviet schools. The peasants were very angry. They said, "Look at us! We can't read and write. We had to work so that they could be educated. Now when they are educated they don't want to teach our children. Our hands are hard because we worked with them. If they won't teach our children they will have to work in factories to make a living." But some of the peasants said, "We don't want such people to teach our children. What will they teach them but false things? We'd rather have them illiterate." However, after a few days' strike the higher teachers were ashamed and went back to the schools. In the very first days a troupe of Russian actors came and they offered their services to the soviet. We organized a soviet theater and the best plays were given. The soviets also founded a conservatory of music and in two months we had 500 students. We were short of pianos so we opened the houses that had been deserted by the former officers who had run away and moved the pianos to the conservatory.

The unions organized their own evening classes. It was like a workers' university. One needs domestic help in Russia, because there is no water in the houses and no conveniences and it is difficult to get along without help. The servants are mostly Koreans and Chinese. The Chinese were very friendly and understood the soviet idea better than the Koreans, but the Korean woman who was shot by the reactionaries when the soviets were overthrown, was a very good revolutionist. Then they had plans for homes for the cripples and orphans. There were so many cripples owing to the war and so many unhappy children, and they sat on the church steps and begged. We took them to small villages, with four teachers, and put them into a home. Then we had plans for beautifying the cities,

for laying out gardens and playgrounds, and building a street-car system.

War on Two Fronts

All this time we were fighting on two fronts. General Semenov's troops were attacking us near Irkutsk, and Horvath on the Chinese border. Until intervention came it was very easy to hold these fronts. We knew there were some white guards but they were far away and the men could easily hold the line for us and keep the country free for constructive work. I remember once there came a regiment from Vladivostok to go to the Chinese front. It carried its own red flag; when it arrived in Khabarovsk, my husband presented it with a red flag of the State soviet. He stood on a big table in the middle of the street with all the soldiers around him. He took the red flag and kissed it and gave it to them. He explained the importance of the fight—that it was not a fight for owners and capitalists, but for the social revolution, that it was for them—the people—for their own government. They all wept and said, "We will die or come back victorious." They came back four weeks later, with the same red flag, full of bullet holes and on a new staff, a fresh sapling. The first staff had been shot away. They marched through the streets; speeches were made, the best restaurants were closed. Everybody marched all day. I shall never forget it. The recruits of the red guards had very good discipline. They marched in perfect order and were very effective. The Bolshevik general wore the same uniform as the soldiers. He called them comrades, and was their comrade all the time. He was their general only in action and they willingly took their orders from him.

May Day Celebration

We had a May Day celebration that was also very wonderful. This time the children were the most important persons. In April, when it was warm and the sun was shining, the teachers noticed that the children did not like staying indoors, so they took them out into the parks. One morning I met one of the teachers walking with the children and I asked her what she was going to do. She said she was going to practice singing with the children in the park, so that they would be prepared for the 1st of May celebration. She taught them to march and to sing revolutionary songs and the children were the first in the parade on May Day. There were 800 or 900 of them marching and singing the "Internationale" and waving the red flag. There was no other flag but the red flag until intervention overthrew the Soviet Republic. The Commissar of Education made the children a special speech. He told them they were the hope of the world and that if the revolution died they should remember what they had lived through and carry on the work. The whole idea of the soviets was to center everything around the children. The motto was, "The children the hope of the world."

The graduation certificates were very interesting. They didn't have eagles and church inscriptions, but were simple sheets of paper with the words "Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic" running in large black type in a semicircle on the top. Underneath were printed three verses by the poet Nekrasov, in which this idea is expressed: Within one's self is the possibility of all development. Then followed the name and age of the child and the date of graduation. There was no question of nationality or religion asked or stated. It was signed by the Commissar of Education.

Coming of Intervention

However, just when the soviets of the Far East were ready to bring their ideas of the new order into being—intervention came and they were destroyed. There were two excuses for attacking us. One night two Japanese sailors were killed in Vladivostok. The soviet begged the Japanese for just a few days in which to find the murderers. For we had a most wonderful detective service. They were so proud of doing good work because they wanted to show the world that they could keep order in their own government. Once a Chinese boat had been robbed on the Amur and the Chinese sent in a big bill—more than it was worth—for merchandise, pearls and a rich cargo, and the soviets paid every cent. In a week the detective service had found the thieves and the goods. There were 16 robbers and all were found, although the robbers had gone far into the wilderness. That is why, when the two Japanese were killed, the soviet begged the Japanese Consul for time to find the murderers, but he said that the Japanese were not safe in Vladivostok and two warships were sent in. Then the Tzecho-Slovaks came. They arrived in Vladivostok with the intention of going to France to fight Germany. The Vladivostok people welcomed them, gave them their best buildings, and made them their guests. They were glad to entertain them while they were waiting for ships to go to France. My husband protested because he thought the soviets ought to see that the Tzecho-Slovaks should get their boats quickly, but the soviet declared that the Tzecho-Slovaks must be well treated, because they were guests. Then we heard there was trouble with the Tzecho-Slovaks in Irkutsk. The Tzecho-Slovaks were leaving Russia with Russian arms and ammunition, and the Irkutsk soviet had asked them to leave these things.

Peace Conference

When we heard of the trouble, our soviet sent delegates for a peace conference. While this conference was in session a shot was heard. It was fired by somebody on purpose to make trouble. Firing began on both sides and many were wounded. The wounded Tzecho-Slovaks came up to Khabarovsk; where we were, and we nursed them. I helped to nurse them myself. When they heard at Vladivostok that there was trouble in Irkutsk they came one morning together with the Japanese and English and arrested the Vladivostok soviet. The Tzecho-Slovaks in Vladivostok

had a soviet of their own and the Tzecho-Slovak soviet members did not join with the others. One of the Commissars in the Soviet of Vladivostok, when he was about to be arrested, committed suicide. The sailors and the longshoremen put up a terrible fight, but they did not have arms enough. About 40 Japanese and English were killed in the Soviet building while they were defending it. The soviet maintained a front for several weeks. My husband was Political Commissar at the front and they also had a Military Commissar. Then Nikolai was taken and the soviet decided to retire to Khabarovsk and they came up with their arms and ammunition, with automobiles and an aeroplane. They fought the Tzecho-Slovaks, the Japanese, and the English for four weeks. Then the Americans began to take part and every one wondered where the Americans had come from. Nobody knew they had been sent on. We were very much surprised.

Money Left in Banks

While the fighting was going on the soviets called a conference to decide what to do—whether they should fight the whole world or not. The people did not want to give in. They wanted to continue the fight. They said, "They shall pass only when they pass over our dead bodies." But the commissars urged them to yield and wait for a better opportunity, rather than lose so many lives. Khabarovsk was taken after the men had returned, without fight. The soviets left the cities in perfect order; the books were there to show the accounts, and all the gold was in the banks. The soviets did not keep the money, the banks had it.

I left Khabarovsk two weeks before the Allies came in, because the soviet thought it was safer for me to go than to remain there. I might be kept as a hostage, the soviet thought, so that my husband would be

ZIONISTS FAVOR
PUBLIC CONTROL

Pittsburgh Program, Adopted in Several Cities, Opposes Private Ownership of Land in the Proposed Jewish State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Public ownership of the land, natural resources and public utilities of Palestine, with a cooperative economic organization, is proposed in the Pittsburgh program, which has been accepted by the New England regional conference and other Zionist groups as a basis for the organization of the Zionist state.

The program will be presented at the coming Zionist convention in Chicago for final action. The Zionist Zion is expected to favor the plan strongly. The full text of the program follows: "In 1917 the first Zionist Congress at Basel defined the object of Zionism to be 'The establishment of a publicly recognized and legally secured homeland for the Jewish people in Palestine.' The recent declarations of Great Britain, France, Italy, and others of the allied democratic states have established this public recognition of the Jewish national home as an international fact.

"Therefore we desire to affirm anew the principles which have guided the Zionist movement since its inception and which were the foundation of the ancient Jewish state of the living Jewish law embodied in the traditions of 2000 years of exile.

"1. We declare for political and civil equality, irrespective of race, sex, or faith, of all the inhabitants of the land.

"2. To insure in the Jewish national home in Palestine equality of opportunity, we favor a policy which, with due regard to existing rights, shall tend to establish the ownership and control by the whole people, of the land, of all natural resources and of all public utilities.

"3. All land, owned or controlled by the whole people, should be leased on such conditions as will insure the fullest opportunity for development and continuity of possession.

"4. The cooperative principle should be applied so far as feasible in the organization of all agricultural, industrial, commercial, and financial undertakings.

"5. The system of free public instruction which is to be established should embrace all grades and departments of education.

"6. Hebrew, the national language of the Jewish people, shall be the medium of public instruction."

According to Dr. M. M. Eichler of the local Zionist organization, the aim of the Zionists in endorsing the program, which was unanimously accepted in Boston, is to prevent the growth of a condition which exists in almost every country today—the ownership of practically all the land by a few very rich men, and the dispossession of great masses of men and women who must work on whatever terms the owners choose to offer.

OHIO ACTS AGAINST
FOOD PROFITEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CLEVELAND, Ohio.—The prosecuting attorney of Cuyahoga County is ready to take immediate action against food profiteers under the leadership of Gov. James M. Cox of Ohio. Not only is the prosecution prepared to attend the conference of the 88 county prosecutors called by Governor Cox to meet at Columbus next Wednesday but he will call a special meeting of the grand jury here if it develops at Columbus that Cleveland dealers have conspired to increase the price of foodstuffs.

In his letter to Attorney-General Price requesting him to apply the legal machinery of the State to the correction of food profiteering, Governor Cox called special attention to the milk prices at present, when the Ohio supply has increased 55 per cent without lessening prices, and to the fuel situation.

MILK PRODUCERS
TO STAND TRIAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois.—A motion to quash the indictment against the eight officials of the Milk Producers Association of Chicago, which charged them with conspiracy arbitrarily to fix the price of milk, has been denied by Judge Joseph H. Fitch of the Cook County Superior Court. The trial is set for Sept. 15.

Charles S. Deneen, representing the men, argued that the indictments should be dismissed because they were faulty and Hayden Bell and Nicholas Michels, assistant state attorneys, argued against the dismissal. In his decision the judge not only held that the men must stand trial, but also that the recent amendment to the conspiracy law passed by the last Legislature does not in any way effect the indictments.

CHINESE STUDENTS' MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office
TROY, New York.—About 200 students are expected to attend the fifteenth annual conference of the eastern section of the Chinese Students Alliance, at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Sept. 8-16.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—This city is to have an income tax levied upon all wage earners resident within its limits. This is to be imposed regardless of that paid to the Dominion, that

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CHANGES IN ENLISTMENT RULE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN DIEGO, California.—Notification of sweeping changes in the manner and duration of enlistment recruits for the navy and the naval air service has been received by Commander E. W. Spencer of the North Island Air Station from the bureau of navigation, Navy Department. Recruits will be accepted for two, three, or four years. Men who enlist with the privilege of attending at government expense the machinist and aviation mechanic schools must join for a period of at least three years. Men reenlisting after honorable discharge will receive all the gratuities and emoluments accruing under the present regulations. These emoluments include four months' pay, increased base pay, and other privileges.

NEW INCOME TAX FOR MANITOBA
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—This city is to have an income tax levied upon all wage earners resident within its limits. This is to be imposed regardless of that paid to the Dominion, that

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

WILLIAM POEL GIVES
ELIZABETHAN PLAYSBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—An unusually interesting performance was recently given before the London Shakespeare League in the Jacobean Hall of the Society of Apothecaries, Blackfriars. It was under the direction of Mr. William Poel, the founder of the Elizabethan Stage Society, to whom lovers of quaint stage plays owe so many delightful productions. The program on this occasion consisted of two Elizabethan products, "The Return From Parnassus," and "The Comedy of Errors," the latter being performed by children from the L. C. C. South Hackney Central School. It was odd that the former piece should have been labeled, "First time in London." But as a matter of fact it forms two parts of a supposed trilogy, the third part having, oddly enough, been printed in 1606, while the other parts, or rather plays (they are quite distinct), remained in the Bodleian Library unprinted till 1886. These three "comic satires" were publicly acted by students of St. John's College, Cambridge, in December, between the years 1598 and 1602. The authorship of the plays is unknown, but experts detect the work of three different pens.

Three Writers

One of these has neither literary nor poetical merit, and the author's crude way of bringing a character on the stage showed he had also no sense of the theater. His work had to be largely rewritten for the version used. But there is another writer who evidently wrote the graver parts of the play, who shows genuine skill and poetical language, and the couplet

Oh, no, the sentinel his watch must keep,
until his Lord do lycence him to sleep

was quoted on the program to show that even Shakespeare, in certain lines in "King Lear," may not have been uninfluenced by these plays.

But it is the third writer, according to the notes, who gave the plays their special character. He was responsible for the comic scenes, and his satire is judged to have no equal in the English language, and his portraits, particularly that of the dandy literary braggart, to show an observation "not excelled by Shakespeare." It is curious to hear disparaging fun poked at Shakespeare by the scholars of that period, who evidently (at Oxford at least) regarded Shakespeare's popularity as not of the sort to be desired, for his champion is the braggart Gullio, the empty pretender of knowledge, an avowed rake who prefers "Venus and Adonis" to the poems of Chaucer and Spenser. Also the talk of the actors (they would be called actor-managers now) Burbage and Kempe, is made to convey the idea that Shakespeare was the favorite of the rude, half-educated, strolling players.

Actors vs. Authors

There was evidently a feud existing between the poets and the actors in the early days of the seventeenth century. The former, that is, the scholars, resenting the prosperity which the actors enjoyed, the former's miserably paid-for plays. For in those days the play became the sole property of the actor who bought it. In the play under notice the poor university scholars naturally refuse to accept work from Burbage and Kempe, offered because it might be had "at a low figure"—in which episode may be seen a distant forerunner of the present Actors' Association's stand for proper treatment; and Kempe's observation that "few of the University men will play well" may be regarded as analogous to the present day's commercial manager's attitude toward better class plays.

But the remark had a more satirical significance in those days, for nearly all the writers, Shakespeare excepted, were university men, including Marlowe; and to a university audience of Elizabethan times would mean the paucity and inferiority of the staff left to draw upon—not excluding the works of "Mr. Shakespeare" who was, of course, an actor-manager of his day.

The program itself quaintly shows the bias of its author, for the names of the "Poor Scholars" are given first, in Latin, of course; and the other 14 characters of the workaday world are grouped next under the unusual heading of "Oddities." Equally unusual was the stage used on this occasion. It stood up from the floor like a big cube. And round the sides of it, on the top of it and up the front steps of it, the players came and went, appearing through the heavy black hangings that formed the background.

Scholarship and Satire

"The Pilgrimage to Parnassus," of which the parts given were the sequel, tells of one Consilidorus who advises two youths, Philomachus and Studiosus, to journey to Parnassus Hill (the university) and become famous. They fall in with four ne'er-do-wells, who cheat them and warn them that study ends in lasting poverty. But the students despise their counsel and express contempt for money.

"The Return From Parnassus" is a satirical justification of that warning. The two youths spend seven years at Parnassus Hill, but as Consilidorus steps their allowance, because they will do nothing but study, they are forced to go into the world to find work. They can find none to their taste, and do so badly that which

is offered them that they regret the time wasted at study and bewail their hard lot. And small wonder, for one had lost his post as sexton, because he had neglected his churchyard duties, and ringing the bell, and driving out the dogs, and such like. Another had failed as a teacher of an impudent "backward" boy, as had another as a writer of cheap verses for the braggart Gullio.

The six students were represented by the four ladies, Viola Lyl, Phyllis Reid, M. Whiteman, and Anne Beaufort, who from their places on the stairs declaimed their allotted wit and wisdom with fine eloquence and rich sonorous tones. Good also were the various ladies who played the "Oddities," including L. Bamford's carrier, Edith Evans' Mayor, P. Manners and R. Heath as Burbage and Kempe, Annie James as the boy scholar, and those who played the tailor, the recorder, the draper, etc., most of whom, needless to say, testified to the instability of the scholars, either as workers or creditors.

Comment on the historical and literary value of this play takes up space that might well be given to a fuller testimony to the valuable work Mr. Poel is doing in popularizing Shakespeare. Suffice to say that the performance by the children of the Council School of "The Comedy of Errors," showed with what zest and enthusiasm children of all classes will take to the best if some one has sufficient love for the work and the little workers to initiate them into the new fields of wonder and beauty.

True, Mr. Poel from the front row of the stalls had to prompt occasionally, but the clear diction and memory of these young amateur Shakespearians was quite remarkable. And though their actions were limited, and with some, abrupt, their self-possession was unusually complete, while their sense of humor, generally remote in acting children, had evidently been stimulated by Mr. Poel into a personal appreciation.

Among the audience were Mr. Arnold Bennett, and other literary lights.

"CLOTHES AND THE
WOMAN" IN LONDONBy The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

"Clothes and the Woman," comedy by George Paston, presented at St. James's Theatre, London. The cast:

Robina Fleming.....Iris Hoy
Mrs. Pershore.....Agnes Thomas
Dr. Lomax.....Leon Quartermaine
Jim Bradley.....V. Sutton Vane
Claude Goring.....Ernest Thesiger
Mrs. Desmond.....Eva Leonard-Boyne
Ethel Wrenner.....Phyllis Stuckey
Colonel Brenton.....A. Bromley Davenport
Harrington.....Honoree Green
Fred Henslowe.....Jasper C. Plowden
Mrs. Henslowe.....Frances Wetherill
Miss Tatham.....Marie Rother

LONDON, England.—The matinee at St. James's Theatre in aid of the Serbian Red Cross Society was graced by royalty in the person of Princess Beatrice and by drama in the form of the first public performance of George Paston's comedy, "Clothes and the Woman." The piece was produced by the Pioneer Players in 1907, but, in spite of all that has happened since then, the play seems thoroughly up to date. Charity matinees are not usually considered ideal occasions on which to present new plays, but the author—or rather the authoress, for George Paston stands for Miss E. M. Symonds, novelist and playwright—would have wished for no more stirring reception than that given the piece at the final call of the curtain. It was thoroughly deserved. In the first place the actors seemed bent on making the piece go and acted with real zest, which determination in the hands of so fine a cast proved irresistible. Indeed, there seems no reason why, with a little stiffening here and there, an enterprising manager should not seriously consider the play for his evening bill.

Dressed for Adventure

The story may not be very original, but then very few are when stripped of non-essentials. "Clothes and the Woman" seems to have dispensed with non-essentials and given you the bare episode to enjoy or reject as you think fit. Well, the bare episode arises, to put it concisely, from the desire of Robina Fleming, a hard-working and successful free-lance journalist, to add to her many and varied experiences the thrill of being proposed to. Not a new idea, you see, by any means. Her fashionable friend points out that she will never succeed in her quest while dressed in her usual ungainly office clothes and with hair dragged back and black-rimmed spectacles; so she induces the unwilling scribe to spend £300 of her savings on dress, and carries her off for a month's stay in her beautiful riverside house at Pangbourne.

Here Robina has all the experience for the matter of her quest that the most exacting could require, all except the personal "thrill." As one expected, that had to wait till she was back again in her old haunts and her old self. By telling each riverside scribe that an answer would be given him the next day she brings them to her working address. This somewhat drastic method sifts the chaff from the wheat, leaving only one, Dr. Lomax, faithful at heart; but then he had been faithful all along.

And the Recoil

But he frankly refused to propose, he tells her, till she dresses like a rational being; arguing that it was just as much vanity on her part to go to an extreme in dress as the other, and that she was just as untrue to herself in hiding behind dowdiness, as fleshiness. All of which wise counsel produces the happy medium—and very charming Miss Iris Hoy makes it, too—and led to that desired experience which the eminent lady journalist and writer of love-tales had hitherto only imagined.

The dialogue throughout is bright

and cleverly written, and the Grub Street "shop" is distinctly entertaining, without being too abstruse for the lay hearer. There is some sound philosophy among its witty lines; each situation is well handled, and one feels the author is keeping wisely in the shallows, when touching upon the feline amenities that her heroine's escapade arouses.

"Clothes and the Woman" revives the lost art of disguise. And for that reason alone would deserve special mention, for many writers on the drama have lately been defying our present players to efface themselves, as did their predecessors, and retain their popularity.

It is, therefore, to the credit of Miss

AS TO A FAMOUS
ROMANCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Many years ago a certain very young man was sent, by the firm with which he was articled, to survey some property in the north of London. The man, I repeat, was very young.

At a railway bookstall, on the way to his work, he had purchased, that morning, for the sum of one penny, a copy of a play, bound in an orange-colored paper cover. Walking the streets of Willesden, he began to read

ing an actor in earnest. And whose is not in earnest as Romeo, is—nothing.

But, if such qualities of temperament and training are needed by the boy, whom graceful bearing, youthful impulse, and finished speech alone will almost carry successfully through, what faculty must the girl—woman bring to a far heavier task—that of holding her audience in entranced delight, from the dainty courtship, in ballroom and balcony, to the grim horror of the potion scene, and the dark tomb of the Capulets?

An Equivocal Task

That is where so many Juliets are at fault. A young actress may, in a measure, pass the first test, to fail completely before the second; or she will pass the second, only to realize that, meanwhile, the essential youthfulness of the part has passed her by. Nor, even yet, are all her necessary talents named. For Shakespearean tragedy, such as this, there is needed—in addition to youth, temperament, technique—an innate nobility, an exquisite refinement of sympathy, lacking which no actress shall mold her mind to the mind of Shakespeare, nor take worthily into her mouth the matchless words in which his noblest creations find self-expression.

The portrayal of the Italian maid must be, moreover, great enough to realize the possibilities of her sex, to know that, in this play as in so many others, Shakespeare would have the wisdom of the woman redeem the folly of the man. That it does not do so, in this tragedy of Verona, is due wholly to the impulsive rashness of the boy. These are some of the reasons why we say that only the greatest can play the Juliet whom Shakespeare conceived.

There is living today one actress who, I suppose, has played Juliet almost perfectly. Transferred now to another role in the same drama—that of Juliet's nurse—that lady still gives to the younger players about her a much-needed lesson in the speaking of Shakespearean lines, and still wins the warm affection and applause of English audiences, who have not yet forgotten what an earlier generation owes to Miss Ellen Terry. A visit to the Lyric, it was, and a glimpse of Miss Terry's enduring art—that set me musing upon "Romeo and Juliet."

MISS MCCOMAS ON
ACTING IN CAMPSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Has the player who went to France to help entertain the men of the American expeditionary force gained something from that experience which will be reflected in his work back home?

Miss Carroll McComas is quite sure, at least, that she has. Miss McComas, whose work as a light comedienne is familiar to playgoers, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor so on the very day, recently, soon after her return from France, when she had occasion to act upon her decision as to the types of entertainment with which she intended to be associated.

"One thing the American expeditionary force player should gain," she explained, "and that is a desire never to appear in a play of the sort with which she wouldn't care to identify her name, because of the high respect in which she is held by all the boys before whom she played over there."

What the Boys Expect

"We got to love all of those boys, and how can we come back here and work in a piece of the dubious kind? Whether or not the doughboy is going to demand more worth-while plays may be a question, but there is no question but that he won't want to see the actresses who, if they realized to the full the meaning of the work they did in France, represented his home, mother, sister, sweetheart, identified in any way with a play of questionable content and purpose."

"Those boys were with me from the moment they knew I was with them. I used to do part of my work down among them, and often I called some of them on stage to help me. There was a warmth of relationship between player and audience which is often lacking at home. The player, of course, cannot always remedy this lack; but he can, at least, miss no opportunity to rise to any least sign of interest, let us call it friendship, from out front. He cannot afford to be cold when the audience warms toward him. He cannot mingle among the stalls, but he can respond to every bit of encouragement he feels coming to him from his audience."

Player's Response to Audience

"That is saying nothing particularly new. One of the fundamentals of acting is the ability to sense and respond to the emotion of one's audience. But the point I make is that those of us who went to France and played for those fine boys got something from the experience as valuable as what we gave. We got an intensive training in playing with our audience. Our faith in American manhood was enhanced."

"There is between the soldier boys and all American women in France a comradeship which the French could not quite understand. It was always natural for us to wave at the boys or call out a greeting anywhere we saw them, and we always got back a hearty wave, like a good word between man and man."

"Sprinkled through American audiences of the future will be discharged soldiers. They will have passed through a deep experience, which must have affected radically the life of each one. What will this mean to the



Miss Ellen Terry as the nurse in "Romeo and Juliet"

Hoey that her actions and make-up in the first act defied detection, for the present writer not having read the cast before the curtain went up was astonished to find, at the end of the act, that the gaunt, mannish person who met her lively male colleagues on equal grounds, was none other than the charming, talented, and vivacious actress. Even in the last act, when the truth was known, detection of her usual manner, voice, or action was difficult.

But the cast all did good work. There was Miss Agnes Thomas, as a "refined" landlady, unforgettable in her prim and precise loquacity. There was Mr. Leon Quartermaine, with his frank, easy manner, but unusually serious as Lomax; also Mr. Thesiger as a romantic press artist; Mr. Sutton Vane, as an impulsively gay reporter; Mr. Bromley Davenport, as a sincere and courtly wooer who would keep his promise even after the disenchantment; and finally, deserving special notice, was Miss Eva Leonard-Boyne, whose excellent performance of the friend, Mrs. Desmond, linked up the various episodes and our Fleet Street Cinderella to her kitchen and palace appearances.

MEI RAN-FAN OF PEKING

The London and China Telegraph gives its European readers a charming little description of real Chinese acting, as it was recently to be seen at one of the playhouses in Tokyo. For the first time in history, probably, a Chinese actor of note is seen on the Japanese stage. Having hoisted the Chinese and the Japanese flags side by side, Mei Ran-Fan invites Tokyo to sample the true atmosphere of the Peking stage, to hear its music, to see its dancing. Europe might as well have a peep as well, it will serve to teach her that the so-called Chinese play of the western stage is very far from the real thing. Listen to "the ever-recurring, but never monotonous, motives of the little fiddle and the metallic beat of solid drum and clashing of cymbals, the characteristic music of the Chinese theater." Then see—"Instead of the gorgeous color combinations such as are seen in the so-called oriental plays of London and New York, the costumes are delicate and refined, as though the figures of some classic Chinese painting had suddenly come to life. Vivid colors there are, but a complete absence of the gorgeous—the true taste of Old China speaks unerringly. The leading actor, an impersonator of women's roles, dances in the clouds as an angel, scattering flowers, using the two long rainbow scarfs attached to his shoul

ders in a manner that makes the well-dances in western oriental productions appear clumsy and amateurish imitations. It is worthy of notice that it is not only the first time that a famous Chinese actor has been seen on the Japanese stage, but that it is the first time since the particular theater—the Imperial—was established some nine years ago, that Chinese flags have been seen fluttering with Japanese outside the theater, while they form the chief decoration within.

American drama? It is a question for playwrights to weigh with care. Let them think long and wisely before they decide that playgoers want only the mediocre; whether they do not demand something better than the murder mystery and the boulevard farce.

"At least, of the players who went to France, I for one have no desire to do things not worth while. Like all actresses, I want to appear in a Barrie play. Perhaps this is because we are all children, more or less, no matter how far we get. The boys over there were children. We played with them, rather than for them. We had every bit as good a time as they did. If we can say the same thing of our work on the stage back home, then we are getting somewhere. We need to play with our audiences, inspire them to play with us. The audience should be half the play. It will be, if we let it."

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England (July 8).—Rumor has it that Mr. C. B. Cochran, having met Puccini in the train to Paris, entered into negotiations with the composer for an opera to be produced at the Oxford Theater, London.

So successful has been the revival of "Pygmalion and Galatea" at a series of matinees at the Scala, that Mr. Nettleford will withdraw "The Black Feather," and put Gilbert's comedy in the evening bill instead.

The transfer of Mr. Robert Lorraine's revival of "Cyrano de Bergerac" to the Duke of York's has been attended by success. The next piece, when one is wanted at the Duke of York's, will be "Henry V" or "Richard III," both of which have fine parts for Mr. Lorraine.

"The Eyes of Youth," in which Miss Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) has scored so signally at St. James's Theatre, must be withdrawn on Aug. 9 to make way for preparations for Mr. Gilbert Miller's and Mr. Henry Ainley's occupancy of the theater. After that, Miss Elliott intends to start a provincial tour with a comedy by A. E. Thomas, entitled "Come Out of the Kitchen."

Nowadays the provinces usually see new productions ahead of London, because of the increasing habit of "trying out." And now London is promised a December attraction which some years ago was heard in Liverpool and Manchester. It is written by Mr. Barry Jackson, director of the Birmingham Repertory Theater, and Mr. Basil Dean. The music is by Mr. Norman Hayes, and the title is "Finnella."

Some interesting details as to the cast of Mr. Henry Ainley's production of "The Depths," at St. James's are now forthcoming. Miss Marion Terry, who practically makes a return to the stage on this occasion, will take a leading part; and the company will include Messrs. Otho Stuart, Ion Swinley, Ernest Milton, and Howard Rose; and Miss Athene Seyler, Miss Agnes Thomas, and Miss Alice Moffat. The cast contains 32 speaking parts, and the English version will consist of 3 acts and 10 scenes, instead of the 6 acts and 12 scenes in the original Tolstoy drama, "The Living Corpse."

Two new plays of special interest promised for September are Alfred Sutro's comedy, "The Choice," to be produced by Mr. Gerald du Maurier at Wyndham's, and "Home and Beauty" by W. Somerset Maugham at the Playhouse.

AMERICAN NOTES

The Civic Players of Minneapolis are to give a pageant, "Swords and Ploughshares," on the steps of the Art Institute in that city on July 29 and 30. Miss Bird S. Larson is director of dancing. Charles M. Holt is dramatic director.

The six weeks' municipal season of light opera in Forest Park closed on Saturday with a performance of "The Chimes of Normandy." Gross receipts were about \$10,000 a week, and the prospects are that when all obligations are met the guarantors will have been called on to make up a deficit of about \$12,000. The will easily be taken care of as a \$30,000 guarantee fund was pledged by organizations of professional and business men, women's clubs, and other organizations. "The Mikado" drew the largest single audience of the season one Saturday night, with receipts of \$3097.25.

Percival Chubb, president of the Drama League of America, has sent a letter of felicitation to Geoffrey Whitworth, honorary secretary of the newly formed British Drama League. Mr. Chubb proposes that the two organizations enter into a working affiliation. One result of such an arrangement, he says, would be the provision of a channel for the distribution of the best plays for amateur use which each country may produce.

David Warfield is to tour again this season in "The Auctioneer."

Mrs. Alice Duer Miller is making a comedy from her story, "The Charm School," in collaboration with Robert Milton.

Miss Laura Hope Crews is to have a leading rôle in "The Hiring Line," a comedy by Harvey O'Higgins and Miss Harriet Ford, which is to be presented soon in Chicago.

Miss Helen Hayes is to appear next season under the George C. Tyler management, first in "Clarence," then in a dramatization by Edward Childs Carpenter of one of the Bab stories by Mary Roberts Rinehart.

HARMLESSNESS AS
A COMEDY ELEMENT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—In connection with acting there is probably no question that more frequently recurs than the obviously vital one of How may the whole audience be pleased? The bearing of this question on the work of a comedian came up one night in Thomas A. Wise's dressing room during his last Boston engagement, not long before he took up his present part in "Cappy Ricks."

"No matter how clever a comedian may be he can't make the whole audience laugh unless everybody feels a sense of good temper, of kindness, of love if you will behind the comedian's jests and practical jokes," said Mr. Wise. "That is, jests that have as basis sarcasm, bad temper or meanness of any sort—and there are many jests of this sort that pass as humor—never make more than a certain proportion of the spectators laugh. Just why a part of any audience will laugh at any sort of a joke, whether or not it is good-tempered, I am not precisely prepared to say; but I do know that a considerable number of persons in any group of spectators at a play have no inclination to laugh at jests that are not harmless or justifiably critical of some fault or foible of the object of the jest."

Certain Famous Clowns

May not that word harmless cast an explanatory light upon the great popularity that has always been the reward of famous clowns? The same sort of general approval that greeted the antics of Grimaldi a century ago we see accorded today to Fred Stone in extravaganza and Charles Chaplin in motion pictures. The methods of both these comics exemplify this same element of harmlessness. Even the youngest children at a circus notice that the true clown never hits anybody in malice, and that when he does hit he uses some implement which is ludicrously harmless, like an inflated bladder. When the true clown attempts to retort to an opponent the clown usually has the worst of the argument. In a word, the laugh is on the clown when the whole audience laughs. Playgoers may satisfy themselves on this point by watching Chaplin in one of his later films, particularly "The Bank." Again, consider Stone's behavior in "Jack O'Lantern" when he is set upon by six policemen. The distress is all Stone's, and so is hugely comic. This point had come up when Mr. Wise's caller had asked the comedian how he managed to get two laughs out of a line when by all ordinary expectation there should have been but one.

Two Laughs from One Joke

"Almost any thoroughly witty stroke of dialogue is good for two and even more laughs from the audience, if the comedian doesn't mind turning the laugh on himself," Mr. Wise replied. "Suppose Mr. Courtenay is called upon in his character in the play to make a witty shot at me. His delivery of lines is always good-tempered; and if the line is thoroughly witty it will cause the whole audience to laugh for the line's own sake. Then if, as that laugh begins to subside, I indicate to the audience, in the character I am playing, that I realize that the remark has been a home shot and has made me for the moment more or less ridiculous, another laugh swells up from the audience, sometimes louder than the response with which the line itself was greeted. The point is that I must indicate that I know the joke is on me; if I decline to register this result the line will achieve only part of its proper effect."

"To get the full effect of a comedy line, then, there must be no meanness or self-interest back of either its delivery or the registration of its effect, if the whole audience is to laugh. I know there are comedians who rely upon sarcasm and the ridicule of personal shortcomings to get laughs, but just watch one of their audiences, and see if they are able to get the whole house to chuckling. It is not that a number of playgoers consciously say to themselves, 'Now, I won't laugh at deliberate meanness or vulgarity,' but that a certain proportion of persons in any gathering instinctively feel revulsion at any pointed manifestation of meanness or vulgarity instead of any impulse to laugh."

The Rôle of Falstaff

"The Falstaff in 'The Merry Wives of Windsor' is an example of a part that either can be played so that the whole audience will delight in the whole performance or so that a part of the audience will be driven away in disgust before the evening is half over. Harmlessness, that's it; the joke was always on Falstaff and the play shouldn't be acted for a moment to get any other effect."

Mr. Wise played the Falstaff of "The Merry Wives of Windsor" for a number of months on tour and in New York a few seasons ago, and hopes some day to appear again as the Falstaff of the first and second parts of Shakespeare's "Henry IV," in a combined version that was prepared by Augustin Daly and that is now in Mr. Wise's possession. This production would enable Mr. Wise to continue his association with William Courtenay, with the latter's lively romantic style finding appropriate play in the rôle of Prince Hal.

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THE HOME FORUM

About Emerson's Poetry

"He gave us no songs, no ballads. He appears to have cared little for his rhymes, and even less about meter. To rhyme heart with worth, and wood with flood is well enough, and even gives a pleasant variety to the measure, like the change in music from the dominant to the sub-dominant, but cowl and soul chime harshly together, while pans and romance cannot be called a rhyme. The meters he commonly depends on are the eight-syllable couplet of Scott and the eight- and six-syllable stanza, as in the Boston Hymn. These are the meters which schoolboys resort to when required to write a composition in verse; but it is also true that a great deal of fine poetry has been written in them. . . . Emerson also used effectively a short iambic or choriambic measure of four or five syllables, but this is generally rather irregular. 'The Sphinx' is a good example of it, and is perfectly sustained throughout. The sonnet on 'Days,' the most artistic of his poems, is a rare instance of faultless blank verse; and there are certain passages in 'The Problem,' 'Wood Notes,' and 'Voluntaries' which cannot be excelled for melody. For the most part, however, Emerson's lines remind me of chips freshly struck off by the woodsman; and they have that kind of beauty, but often make a rough path for tender feet to walk over." So writes Frank Preston Stearns.

"Do not quarrel with the form," said Jarno to Wilhelm Meister, on loaning him a volume of Shakespeare; and it is undeniable that the same complaints one often hears of Emerson as a poet, that his verse is unpunctuated, his diction quaint, his metaphors strange, and his thought abstruse, would apply quite as well to large portions of the great master's plays. It is not easy to comprehend 'King Lear,' and 'Troilus and Cressida' is still more difficult. We cannot remind ourselves too often that no die, however perfect, can stamp gold coin without pure metal. Macaulay's 'Lays of Ancient Rome' are only a fraction of the counterfeits current in literature and admired even by persons of good taste. Form is itself an ideal and of great value, but it must be matched by an equally ideal content. The literal translation of Dante's 'Inferno' is more poetic and more beautiful than any of the metrical ones, and the reason plainly is because Dante was more completely a poet than Cary or Longfellow. It is the same case with Virgil and Horace. Genuine poetic thought, too often replaced by rhetoric or mere sentiment, is rare and precious. We are glad to recognize it even in disguise.

"Yet it was precisely in his poems that Emerson's thought found at times



Sunrise in Kashmir

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

its free and complete expression. Whoever has once felt the rapture of rhyme and meter knows that it is a most powerful solvent. It brings with it an atmosphere in which all things acquire fresh color, and the most diverse elements become reconciled. It gives clearer insight, purer thought, and a sense of higher freedom. It cuts loose the bonds of conventionality; pedantry and egotism fly from it like mists driven by the sun. The cadence of verse affects the poet more strongly than his hearers; under its influence the mightiest works have been accomplished. And the secret of it lies in this—in an unselfish devotion to the ideal, which always leads up to high art of some kind (though it may not appear in external form). Emerson knew this secret; probably he knew it as a youth, and had grown up with it as the companion of his lonely and contemplative hours, sure to become an open secret in due season, as fruit trees bloom in May.

Beyond Imitation

Lichtenberg says somewhere that it was the advantage of the ancients to write before the great art of writing had been invented; and Shakespeare may be said to have had the good luck of coming after Spenser had reinvented the art of writing well. But Shakespeare arrived at a mastery in this respect which sets him above all other poets. He is not only superior in degree, but he is different in kind. In that less purely artistic sphere of style which concerns the matter rather than the form, his charm is literally unspeakable. How perfect his style is may be judged from the fact that it never curdles into mannerism, and thus it absolutely eludes imitation. Though here, if anywhere, the style is the man, yet it is noticeable only, like the images of Brutus, by its absence, so thoroughly is he absorbed in his work, while he fuses thought and word indissolubly together, till all the particles cohere by the best virtue of each. With perfect truth he has said of himself that he writes:

"All one, ever the same,
Putting invention in a noted weed.
That every word doth almost tell his name."

And yet who has succeeded in imitating him so as to remind us of him by even so much as the gait of a single verse? Those magnificent crystallizations of feeling and phrase, basaltic masses, molten and interfused by the primal fires of passion, are not to be reproduced by the slow experiments of the laboratory striving to parody creation with artifice. Mr. Matthew Arnold seems to think that Shakespeare has damaged English poetry. I wish he had! Is he to blame for the extravagances of modern diction, which are but the reaction of the brazen age against the degeneracy of art into artifice, that has characterized the silver age in every literature? We see in them only the futile effort of misguided persons to torture out of language the secret of that inspiration which should be in themselves. We do not

find the extravagances in Shakespeare himself. I never saw a line in any modern poet that reminded me of him, and will venture to assert that it is only poets of the second class that find successful imitations. And the reason seems to me a very plain one. The genius of the great poet seeks repose in the expression of itself, and finds it at last in style, which is the establishment of a perfect mutual understanding between the worker and his material. The secondary intellect, on the other hand, seeks for excitement in expression, and stimulates itself into mannerism, which is the willful obtrusion of self as style is its unconscious abnegation. No poet of the first class has ever left a school, because his imagination is incommunicable; while, just as surely as the thermometer tells of the neighborhood of an iceberg, you may detect the presence of a genius of the second class in any generation by the influence of his mannerism, for that being an artificial thing, is capable of reproduction. . . . I do not mean that great poetic geniuses may not have influenced thought (though I think it would be difficult to show how Shakespeare had done so, directly and willfully), but that they have not infected contemporaries or followers with mannerism. . . . He does not always speak in that intense way that flames up in 'Lear' and 'Macbeth' through the rifts of a soil volcanic with passion. He allows us here and there the repose of a commonplace character, the consoling distraction of a humorous one. He knows how to be equal and grand without effort, so that we forget the altitude of thought to which he has led us, because the slowly receding slope of a mountain stretching downward by ample gradations gives a less startling impression of height than to look over the edge of a ravine that makes but a wrinkle in its flank.—Lowell.

To Austin Dobson

Yes! urban is your Muse, and owns
An empire based on London stones;
Yet flows, as mountain violets sweet,
Spring from the pavement 'neath her feet.

Of wilder birth this Muse of mine,
Hill-cradled, and baptized with brine;
And 'tis for her a sweet despair
To watch that courtly step and air!

Yet surely she, without reproach,
Greeting may send from realms aloof. . . .

For well we know, those maidens be
All daughters of Mnemosyne;
And 'neath the unifying sun,
Many the songs—but Song is one.

—William Watson.

I Am Not Poor

Pray hold me not in scorn. I am not poor. Poor rather is the man who desires many things. Where shall I take my place? Where in a little time from henceforth you shall know. Do you answer for yourself! From henceforth in a little time.—Leonardo da Vinci (tr. by Edward McCurdy).

Oh, to Have Climbed Apparat!

Oh, to have climbed Apparat! To have known its steep path and have felt the air grow keener at each step. In those dark pine woods deep blue flowers nestle, and here and there a moonbeam glides among the boughs. The moon seemed so big that night. The world so still. Gradually the palest, loveliest tints—then faded to clear, pure green. Before it stood a vast range of peaks, shadowy and purple, great Nanga Parbat, Haramuk, Kohahol, sentinels of the dawn. The light caught the winding Jhelum with its many tributaries, silver ribbons growing out of the darkness to ripple along their laughing way through the wide "Happy Valley."

Then quickly the sun rose in its full glory and shone upon all Kashmir. The pale moon had sunk away to where greenest lakes lie, and near at hand, in the crisp grass, little alpine flowers lifted their faces to the light.

Henrik Ibsen

"To understand Norwegian art—whether in its popular music, with its extremes of melancholy or hilarity, or in its highly developed literature—we must understand the peculiar character of the land which has produced this people," Havelock Ellis writes. "It is a land having, in its most characteristic regions, a year of but one day and night—the summer a perpetual warm sunlit day filled with the aroma of trees and plants, and the rest of the year a night of darkness; a land which is the extreme northern limit of European civilization."

"Nature herself here roves beyond all ordinary measure. We have night nearly all the winter; we have day nearly all the summer, with the sun by day and by night above the horizon. You have seen it at night half veiled by the mists from the sea; it often looks three, even four, times larger than usual. And then the play of colors on sky, sea and rock, from the most glowing red to the softest and most delicate yellow and white. And then the colors of the Northern Lights on the winter sky, with their more suppressed kind of wild pictures, yet full of unrest and forever changing."

"Then the other wonders of nature! . . . These perpendicular cliffs that rise directly out of the sea! They are not like other mountain lines, and the Atlantic roars round their feet. And the ideas of the people are correspondingly unmeasured."

"So striking are the contrasts in the Norwegian character that they have been supposed to be due to the mingling of races. . . . However this may be, among the Norwegian poets and novelists various qualities often meet together in striking opposition; wild and fantastic imagination stands beside an exact realism and a loving grasp of nature. . . . We find these characteristics variously combined in Ibsen; in Bjornson, with his virile

Spiritual Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

strength and generous emotions; in Kielland, a realistic novelist of most dainty and delicate art, beneath which may be heard the somber undertone of his sympathy with the weak and oppressed. Of these writers, and others only less remarkable, one alone is at all well known in England, and even he is known exclusively by his early work, especially by that most delightful of peasant stories, 'Arne.' In Germany, the Scandinavian novelists and dramatists have received much attention, and are widely known through excellent and easily accessible translations. Yet our English speech is hardly less closely allied to the northern; our land is studded with easily recognizable Scandinavian colonies, whose dialects are still full of genuine Scandinavian words unknown to literary English."

"Henrik Ibsen was born on March 20, 1828, at Skien, a small town on the south coast of Norway engaged in the export of timber—which is floated down the streams from the highlands above—and also noted as a center of Pietistic religious influence. In this fir-scented town, at the head of a narrow fjord, between the mountains and the sea, an insignificant little wooden house is still shown as Ibsen's birthplace."

"In the leisure moments of his work he amused himself by writing extravagant satires on the citizens of Grimstad, and drawing caricatures. It was while reading Sallust and Cicero for his examination that he conceived, and wrote at midnight, his first play, 'Catilina.' With the help of two enthusiastic young friends the tragedy was published and so some thirty copies sold—a result which did not permit of the proposed tour in the East on which the three friends had decided to expend the profits of the sale. . . . Ibsen's prentice hand was now trained by the writing of several dramas not included among his published works; and, like Shakespeare and Molière in somewhat similar circumstances, he here acquired his mastery of the technical demands of dramatic form."

"In 1864, having acquired the means, Ibsen found it desirable to quit the somewhat provincial and uncongenial atmosphere of his native country. . . . In 1885 he revisited Norway. . . . At Drontheim he made a remarkable speech to a club of workmen."

"Mere democracy," he said, "cannot solve the social question. An element of aristocracy must be introduced into our life. Of course I do not mean the aristocracy of birth or of the purse, or even the aristocracy of intellect. I mean the aristocracy of character, of will, of mind. That only can free us. From two groups will this aristocracy I hope for come to our people—from our women and our workmen. The revolution in the social condition, now preparing in Europe, is chiefly concerned with the future of the workers and the women. In this I place all my hopes and expectations; for this I will work all my life and with all my strength."

"It is certainly by the third and latest group—the social dramas—that Ibsen has gained most enthusiastic partisans as well as many enemies. They are all written in mature life, and he has here devoted his early gained mastery of the technical experiences of men, to a keen criticism of the social life of today. But this impulse that underlies nearly all Ibsen's dramas of the last group, is always under the control of a great dramatic artist. The dialogue is brief and incisive; every word tells, none is superfluous; there is no brilliant play of dialogue for its own sake, as in our own greatest master of prose comedy, Congreve. If there is fault to find in the construction of Ibsen's prose dramas, it lies in their richness of material; the subsidiary episodes are frequently dramas in themselves, although duly subordinate to the main purpose of the play. The care lavished on the development and episodes of these dramas is equalled by the reality and variety of the persons presented. There are never mere embodied 'humors' or sarcastic caricatures; the terrible keenness of Ibsen's irony comes of the simple truth and moderation with which he describes these social humbugs who are yet so eminently reasonable and like ourselves. Every figure brought before us, even the most insignificant, is an organic and complex personality, to be recognized without trick or catchword."

At Locksley Hall

Comrades, leave me here a little,
While as yet 'tis early morn;
Leave me here, and when you want me
Sound upon the bugle-horn.

'Tis the place, and all around it,
As of old, the curlews call,
Dreary gleams about the moorland
Lying over Locksley Hall.

Locksley Hall, that in the distance
Overlooks the sandy tracts
And the hollow ocean ridges
Roaring into cataracts.

Many a night from yonder ivied casement,
Ere I went to rest,
Did I look on great Orion
Sloping slowly to the west.

Many a night I saw the Pleiads,
Rising thro' the mellow shade,
Flitter like a swarm of fire-flies,
Tangled in a silver braid.

—Tennyson.

The Three Hundred

What are your spears, O Xerxes?
What are your slings, proud Persian,
With your two million soldiers sheeting
The plains of Greece with splendor,
And roaring, like the jubilant sea, along
The Pass of Thermopylae? There stands
Leonidas with his three hundred, rock-like;
And they beat you back with an idea.—George William Curtis.

THE mission of Christian Science is to make known to the world the truth about God, about Spirit and spiritual power. That was also the mission of Christ Jesus, as it has been the mission of every prophet who has either preceded or followed him. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 454), Mrs. Eddy makes this statement concerning Christian Science: "The superiority of spiritual power over sensuous is the central point of Christian Science."

The world of men believes tremendously in the reality and power of matter. It believes, that is to say, that there is life and sensation in matter, and that matter is not only the seat of intelligence but that intelligence is controlled by matter and is dependent upon it. Every modern theory of natural science is based on such beliefs and tends to propagate them. The human mind believes in the reality of matter and in the power of matter, and would attribute no power to Spirit at all. That is why human beings use matter in the treatment of disease. They hold that so-called material law causes disturbance in the human body, and that the human mind becomes aware, through material causation also, of such disturbance which it calls a diseased condition. Thus the prevalent belief is that matter is the controller to a very great extent of every human being. One has only to take a very casual survey of the world to observe the extent to which mankind are the slaves of materialism. It is not only upon the side of sickness that it strikes at them; it is also the cause of all the sin that darkens human existence. Indeed, it is true to say that the belief in the reality and power of matter is the cause of all that goes by the name of sin.

Christian Science opposes the belief that matter is real and that there is in reality any material law or power. Christian Science holds that it is to be maintained that matter is a reality, then Spirit or God must be limited. But this Christian Science cannot admit since it declares God to be infinite. Mrs. Eddy states the position clearly when she writes on pages 109 and 110 of Science and Health: "The three great verities of Spirit, omnipotence, omniscience, omniscience—Spirit possessing all power, filling all space, constituting all Science—contradict forever the belief that matter can be actual." Thus the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science lays the metaphysical ax at the root of the error which has enslaved the human race throughout the ages and which continues to do so just as it believes in the reality, in the presence, power, and intelligence of matter.

It is common knowledge that there have been men in bygone days who have declared that all power belonged to God and that spiritual power was omnipotent. In Isaiah, for example, it is written in the forty-fifth chapter: "Look unto me, and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth: for I am God, and there is none else." And it was the Psalmist who said: "God hath spoken once; twice have I heard this; that power belongeth unto God." Paul, likewise, addressing the Church at Rome, used these words: "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God; the powers that be are ordained of God." Examples could be multiplied many times to show that the understanding of the omnipotence of God underlay the entire spiritual outlook of many of the spiritual teachers of the Hebrew race and of the disciples of Jesus. Before them the truth about the allness of God and the power of Spirit was constantly set; and the Bible records show how on many occasions they demonstrated the omnipotence of spiritual power in the healing of sickness and sin.

If then spiritual power is the only real power, as Christian Science declares, how can the statement be put to the test? By understanding and demonstration. At the present time men are awakening to the fact of spiritual power. Matter is an illusion, an image in the human mind; and what is happening today is that through the teaching of Christian Science men are coming out of this illusion or dream. In proportion as the truth dawns on the human consciousness that Spirit is omnipresent, omnipotent, and omniscient, to that extent the false belief is destroyed that there is such a thing in reality as material power. It is true that this teaching utterly denies the credibility of what are termed the material senses. But is that not virtually done by every theory of the natural scientist? Surely no one with the slightest pretense to a knowledge of modern thought will assert that the physical senses at any time testify other than superficially and as to external appearances only.

On page 134 of Science and Health the following occurs: "Jesus said: 'I knew that Thou hearest me always;' and he raised Lazarus from the dead, stilled the tempest, healed the sick, walked on the water. There is divine authority for believing in the superiority of spiritual power over material resistance." The method of all the wonders performed by Jesus is explained by Christian Science. And Christian Science enables those who understand its teaching, understand, that is, something of the divine Principle which Christian Science elucidates, to follow Christ Jesus in his demonstration of spiritual power over

material belief, exactly in the measure of their understanding. Every healing that takes place in the practice of Christian Science today is a proof of "the superiority of spiritual power over sensuous." Can anyone who is solicitous for the well-being of the world deny that what the world needs is a knowledge of the Science that reveals the truth about the power of Spirit? Surely not. The world needs to know, more than aught else, the truth about the omnipotence, omniscience, and omniscience of Spirit, for only thus will its material beliefs be destroyed, and health, harmony, and peace become the established ways of men. Matter must be dethroned as the god among men by the metaphysical understanding of the words of John in Revelation: "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the ending, saith the Lord, which is, and which was, and which is to come, the Almighty." This metaphysical understanding is what Christian Science gives.

Poplars

They are not as the other trees;
Apart, aloof, austere,
Mute of a thousand mysteries,
They guard the crescent year;
Only a wail of feeble breath—
Makes answer to the rain—
A few brief words the poplar saith,
And then is still again.

When oak and elm on sultry eves
Drowse in a full-fed sloth,
When hazels hardly lift their leaves
Out of the undergrowth,
The poplars murmur each to each,
Bending tall brow to brow;
In what remote, immortal speech
Are they conversing now? . . .

In some ethereal, thin Gulf-stream
Of influence most sweet,
Some immemorial drift of dream
That trends about their feet,
The poplars stand; and yet, who knows?

If one should listen well,
Some careless whisper might disclose
The secret poplar spell.

—May Byron.

The Glory of a Nation

The true glory of a nation is an intelligent, honest, industrious people. The civilization of a people depends on their individual character, and a constitution which is not an outgrowth of this character is not worth the parchment on which it is written. You look in vain in the past for a single instance where the people have preserved their liberties after their individual character was lost.—E. P. Whipple.

SCIENCE

AND

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1919

EDITORIALS

A Question of Definitions

IF SOME employer of labor in France, in the United Kingdom, or in the United States, would give a definition of bolshevism in the terms in which it is intended to be applied in those countries, it would not only serve to elucidate the terminology of all economical discussion, a thing, as Mr. Churchill might say, at present altogether too inexact, it would also serve to clarify the discussion itself. Between, for instance, the bolshevism of Moscow, the bolshevism of the British coal fields, and the bolshevism of the lumber camps of the States, there are great gulfs set, and the area of these gulfs may be measured in the divergent emotions and characteristics of nations. The Russian peasant, with his sensuous and dreamy idealism, has little or nothing in common with the frank materiality of the Yorkshire pitman: the demarcation line of the East and West in reality runs between them. When, however, the Atlantic is crossed, what is frequently too casually described as the melting pot is reached, and there the Russian rubs shoulders with the Anglo-Saxon, "Orlando's helmet in Augustine's cowl," and, round the cooking stove of the lumber camp, Jews and strangers of Rome, Cretes and Arabians daily fgather.

In such circumstances, and the circumstances are those actually prevailing, it is a little difficult to know how to accept anybody's and everybody's application of bolshevism. Mr. G. H. Roberts, for example, the British Food Controller, a trades-unionist beyond all reproach, talks of the element of bolshevism in British Labor. But bolshevism, if it has any meaning, must surely mean bolshevism as evolved, taught, and practiced in Russia, or else it is not bolshevism but something different. The question then is, could Mr. Roberts picture Mr. Smillie in the posture of Lenin, the Lanarkshire miner with the temperament of a Russian aristocrat? In the case of Mr. Snowden or Mr. Ramsay Macdonald it might be different, for Mr. Snowden and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, like Lenin, are not workingmen at all, but intellectuals, and the course of the intellectual, since the beginning of the war, and, indeed, historically, has always been an erratic one: anyone may trace it, who will, from Cassius to Machiavelli, and from Machiavelli to Talleyrand, and you will always trace it in gall.

It is, in short, quite impossible to imagine a British trades-unionist or a Yankee out of the eastern states in the temper of a Lenin, though it is quite easy to picture a Russian immigrant, in New York or San Francisco, in just that temper. What, therefore, Mr. Roberts presumably means by bolshevism in England is some brand of revolutionary radicalism, which is by no means the same thing in practice, however it may approximate to it in theory: the republicanism of Cromwell was of as different an order to that of Danton, as the revolution of 1688 was unlike that of 1917. At the same time the train for a great social explosion is being laid, with the greatest care, all round the world. What the engineers of this explosion are, however, finding difficult is to prevent partial and premature detonations in so immense a mine field; and this the more so because there is a want of unity amongst the engineers themselves; the syndicalist, for instance, not believing in the great political set pieces of the radical Socialists, but in the direct action of the perpetual petty strike. If the syndicalist could have his own way, there would never again be peace in the world of Labor, until syndicalism had put every other economic ideal or panacea under its feet, unless, and this is a thing he is prone to forget, something should happen to syndicalism in the process. Strike would follow strike, not for reason, but upon excuse, until the golden eggs of capitalism had been distributed amongst the organized trades. What would become of the layer of the eggs in the meantime is one of the bagatelle of details which syndicalism does not concern itself with. Yet this particular goose is one of those birds regarded as peculiarly delicate.

However, to be exactly just to him, the revolutionary, of whatever ilk, is not vastly concerned over any goose or its eggs. He is commonly perfectly ready to wring the neck of the one and smash to pieces the others. Something for the good of humanity, he is entirely sure, is going to transpire, if only to him is secured the privilege of summoning order out of the chaos. A great many people have thought just like that before, and lived to see their own houses of cards fall. The great advantage of an ignorance of history lies in the fact that it adds to your sense of self-importance by making you think you are the motive power when you are only the fly on the wheel. It was Kant, was it not, who declared, in his sententious way, of the Kritik, that it could afford to wait half a century for a reader, when the Almighty had been content to wait sixty centuries before creating the man who could write it. Your historical abstainer has very much of the Kant in him, though, so long as he remains an abstainer, he will never be aware of the fact.

Thus the radical Socialists of the United States are preparing, in the great convention to be held next September, to swallow or outlaw the more conservative element in the party. Then, if successful, they are going to join hands round the world with the I. W. W., the Bolsheviks, and the Spartacists, so that they may dance together round the maypole of social progress. The proposal is idyllic but ingenuous; and this for the extremely simple reason that these benevolent gentlemen are, like all the neophytes of historical abstinance, on the point of putting the cart before the horse, in other words they are going to reform their neighbors before themselves. It is a remedy which has been tried quite often, but without any particular success. The earliest of the great trio of English poets wrought the idea into an

epigram centuries ago, and it was not exactly new in his day:—

"He might say with our parish priest—
Do as I say, but not as I do."

It is, indeed, a truism of all philosophy. Greed and selfishness are not the characteristics of one class more than of another: they are the characteristics of the human mind, and therefore the first law of human progress has always been the law of self-purification. Why reformers are rewarded with such comparatively mean results, is usually because of their antipathy to beginning with their own reformation. My son, says the eastern wiseman, know thyself.

Native Rights

THE recent letter addressed to the British Foreign Office by the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in regard to native rights in the former German colonies in Africa is deserving of careful attention. It is particularly welcome at the present moment when those who desire to assure to the African native unequivocal justice stand in need of all the support they can get in order to prevent any reversion to the high-handed methods of the past. Amongst the advocates of native rights, the British Premier has always held a foremost place, and, by relying, as it does, on Mr. Lloyd George's statements on the subject, the British Anti-Slavery Society has performed a useful service. It has refreshed the memory of the public with what may be taken to be the allied ideals on the question, and thus helped to renew a public opinion to which it would be very difficult for any body of men to run counter.

Mr. Lloyd George has never had any doubts on this subject. The governing consideration in all these cases, he declared in the House of Commons some eighteen months ago, should be that the inhabitants should be placed under the control of an administration acceptable to themselves, "one of whose main purposes will be to prevent their exploitation for the benefit of European capitalists." The natives, he pointed out, lived in their various tribal organizations under chiefs and councils who were competent to consult and speak for their tribes and members, and thus to represent their wishes and interests in regard to their disposal. "The general principle of national self-determination," he added, "is therefore applicable in their cases as in those of occupied European territories."

The great problem, of course, is to develop a plan for ascertaining the wishes of the natives which shall be really effective. It is perfectly true to say, as does the anti-slavery society, that Germany herself occupied these territories by reason of an alleged expressed wish of the people in 1884 and 1885; and that her reason for being there was based on treaties formed with their people, represented by their chiefs. It is also fair to adduce this as an evidence of the capacity of the people to express their wishes. The native government being in the hands of tribal councils, it is quite practical to suggest that the wishes of these councils should be ascertained before the final settlement of territories is made. The problem is to make certain that these councils shall be left really free to decide. No one seriously supposes that they were left free in 1884 or in 1885, and the great danger is that they will not be left free today. The governments concerned in the great question of "under which mandatory" may be perfectly sincere in the matter, but the government, in such circumstances, has little control over the enthusiast on the spot.

On the whole the suggestion made by the anti-slavery society, that an international commission, appointed possibly by the League of Nations, and consisting of men well acquainted with native thought and government, should devote itself to the special purpose of ascertaining the true native views on this question, has much to be said for it.

A More Positive View of Women

SOME things were said about women in industry by Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, in a statement made recently in New York and published in this paper, which are worthy of general attention. Mrs. Blatch, who has just returned to America after having spent several months in studying industrial conditions with regard to women and children in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, has come to the wise conclusion that in the realm of industry women should be looked upon less as a class and more as individuals.

It is unquestionably true that, as Mrs. Blatch points out, women are greatly handicapped by the very fact that they are regarded as a class that must be especially protected, because the inference follows that women are inferior to men as workers and therefore are not entitled to equal pay. It is, of course, true that legislation protective of women in industry has generally been prompted by solicitude for their welfare, but such legislation has nevertheless had its disadvantages as well as its benefits. It is an indication of the development of a keener discernment that people are beginning to realize the negative effects of the implications of weakness and limited capabilities of women, as well as to appreciate their actual ability and capacity, and it is no doubt fortunate that one of the earliest to perceive and proclaim these unfortunate and unjust effects is a woman. After referring to the erroneous estimate of women's work prevalent before the war, in consequence of which, she says, women were the poorest paid workers in the Labor market, and had the lowest positions, and also alluding to the proof of their skill and capacity during the war, Mrs. Blatch assigns two reasons for women's apparently increased efficiency in that period which may not have occurred to every one. These are probably minor reasons, but they are worth noting. The first is that women engaged in the industries while the war was going on were better fed than formerly, since they were paid enough to enable them to buy good meals. In the case of munitions workers, the women, quite commonly, obtained hot and wholesome meals, served under governmental management or supervision, near the scene of

labor, where employees could obtain full value for their money. The second is that they were beginning to be thought well of, to be praised, so that they took a greater interest in their work than ever before.

Women's industries, or in those in which women constitute the great body of Labor, wages are more nearly equal, but in those in which men are dominant there is a great contrast between the wages paid to men and women. Women, she explains, have been less appreciated than men, have been considered less trained, less stable, and less organized; but instead of attempts being made to obviate these disadvantages they have been accepted, and protective legislation has been sought. "Special protective legislation," says Mrs. Blatch, "constitutes a real danger in that it stamps woman as weaker and makes her less desirable as a worker. What we need is proper legislation for both men and women. When it was discovered, in England, that the output was greater where hours were shorter, the working day was cut down. We need to institute a campaign for the treatment of women as individuals, as men are treated, and not as a class."

It is doubtless true, as Mrs. Blatch declares, that the right way to begin to help women to a better industrial status is by seeing to it that girls shall have a square deal in the schools. "We live," she says, "in an age of machinery; why should not girls be taught something about mechanics, just as boys are? We must begin in our schools to end the discrimination against girls, in order to change the common thought about women in industry. Let us give them the best we have to offer. Then women will be able to command the higher wages which they need, and equal pay for equal work." Such words as these give fresh promise of a more intelligent concept of the subject than has been prevalent, because they reveal the advent of a more positive view of women's abilities than has obtained in the past.

When the Hay Is Making

THESE piping days of midsummer are hay days in the United States. Farmers everywhere in the typically temperate parts of the country are busy with their mowing. From the wide farms of the west and the narrower ones of the east comes the clatter of the mowing machine, rising and falling as the growing swaths spread steadily over near hillsides and far hollows. And in the cities, thousands of men who have almost forgotten the use of horses, in whose daily round such a thing as a stable is extinct, whose urban and suburban circuit is a matter of gasoline, rubber tires, gears, carburetors, batteries, and grease, catching a whiff from some new-mown lawn may be reminded that out in the open country this is haying time. To some of the urban thousands will come memories of earlier days "down on the old farm," when hay field or "medder" called a whole family to outdoor service, or vacations when, in contrast with work in the city, haying counted as sheer fun.

Many a city man would be glad to take his share with the mowers today, if he could go at the business as it used to be gone at in New England, say, a generation or two ago, when New England farms were thrifty, and when "father and the boys" made up a farm crew that was hard to beat, in the hayfield or anywhere else. Those were the days of hand-mowing, partly because machine mowers cost more than scythes, and partly because rocks in New England hayfields were often too common to allow machines to be used with comfort. Every part of the work with such a "crew" was a gay contest. That mower must needs be sturdy and skillful indeed who should start the first swath in the fresh vigor of morning sunshine. He would be sure to be hard pressed by that wide-swinging scythe a few paces behind, in the second swath; just as this doughty pursuer, in turn, would very likely have all he could do to keep ahead of some determined "Swish, swish!" in swath No. 3. What good-natured banter whenever one mower could fairly claim a need to stop, lest he clip the heels of his rival in front! And what dry wit, back and forth, as, under a tacit truce, all paused to straighten up, while the drawing repartee was punctuated with the deft, though languid clip, clip, clip, of "rifles" whipping the scythes once more to a cutting edge! And, later in the day, when the forenoon's "cut," dry and fragrant, had been spread, and raked, and pushed or rolled into haycocks, there was all the fun of rivalry and contest in getting the aromatic loads safely into the great barn. No sooner had horses drawn the hayrack alongside the farthest haycock than the struggle was on between John in the cart, doing his best to build the load, and Josiah beside him on the ground, "pitching on." So often as John paused to pack and tread the flying forkfuls into the corners, stuffing them between the sidebars, Josiah's fork, digging deep into the top of the haycock, would rise with a mighty surge, and bury the load-builder in a fresh supply of material, spurring him as well to speedier effort lest he fail to take care of the hay as fast as it should be passed to him. In the flurry of such a contest minor tasks like "raking after" the load, cleaning the field of the last wisps that could make a luscious mouthful for cow or horse barn-bound in the depth of winter, were hardly tasks at all; rather they were opportunities to watch the fray and to join in the banter that invariably served to spur the victor or to castigate the vanquished. There was energy in the carrying on of New England farms in those days, and much work was done because youth and native wit were there to make a game of it.

Things are done in a larger way today, if not in New England then on the more sweeping and wider-ranging farms of the west. A country that produces little less than the equivalent of a ton of hay for each and every one of the 110,000,000 human beings in its population has surely enough and to spare for its dumb creatures, but it must needs go at its hay harvest in a large way. And wherever there are many machines, work tends to lose the fun of the good old days of small farms and family "crews." One is tempted to long for some international harvester that could make fun by machinery, harvesting with the hay the wit and wisdom of men who join work with men. Perhaps invention will supply even this need, some day. Meanwhile, haying time will still have its joys

as well as its hardships, and to the farmer will come the fragrance, as to the city man the memories, of the new-mown fields lying warm in the summer sun.

Notes and Comments

JULES VERNE, as everybody knows, anticipated the submarine by imagining one for fictional purposes, and it appears, on the word of somebody who remembers his youthful reading of so-called dime novels that the author who invented Nick Carter and his thrilling adventures as an unfoolable detective anticipated the aeroplane by once providing his hero with a flying-machine. The reminder turns up in reminiscences produced by the report that the dime novel is coming back into its former popularity with the American boy. One wonders if it ever really lost that popularity, or merely seemed to disappear because the elders ceased to take notice. The heroes, however, undoubtedly change, for whereas Nick Carter nowadays stands as the typical dime novel hero, an older generation remembers another, who was popularly known as Old Sleuth. The name got into current language and nowadays is used both as a noun and a verb, but Old Sleuth himself is pretty generally forgotten.

L'ECLAIR, which, in one of its recent issues, published a note on the seal used by Jules Favre at Versailles in 1871, has received a letter bearing the signature "Louis, prince de Bourbon." The writer protests against the expression, used by L'Eclair, "faux Louis XVII" as applied to his father, Naundorff; and the writer incloses a certificate in which Naundorff is described as Duke of Normandy, Louis XVII. It has not sufficed of over 100 years completely to silence that particular chapter of French history. As L'Eclair remarks, "Ever since the 8th of June, 1795, the case was settled for us."

JUDGING by the way things are going in the United States, the forces which would still like to upset prohibition might reasonably imitate the phraseology of that familiar slogan, "The full dinner pail," and conduct their campaign under the sonorous war cry, "The full county jail." Report comes from various quarters, of which the latest is Massachusetts, that already the county jail population has fallen off until these institutions are becoming happily useless. Incidentally it is interesting to observe a movement which has been stoutly opposed on the ground of being an attack on personal liberty actually resulting in keeping so many individuals from a condition in which they have to be personally locked up.

A LIGHTHOUSE capable of performing its function, without compelling a light-keeper and his family to live in the same lonely spot, has been completed at the entrance to Russell Channel, leading to St. Peter's Fort, Guernsey, of which Victor Hugo wrote in "The Toilers of the Sea." Standing some eighty feet above the sea, the light is controlled and the foghorn, audible thirty miles away on the coast of France, sounded by means of a mile and a half of cable from the mainland. Comparatively inexpensive, for the cost in this case did not exceed \$50,000, a similar light will probably safeguard navigation in Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait when they are presently opened to commerce; and others are under consideration for the exposed coasts of South America. The keeperless lighthouse is less humanly interesting than preceding types, but for practical purposes it will add an element of safety which in many a place will be welcome.

AS THE information is now allowed to reach the public, it appears likely that even if the war had continued, the U-boat would by now have been practically eliminated as a factor of serious importance. The National Research Council of the United States had, it seems, solved the problem of making the submarine audible to its enemies, and audible in such an exact manner that its position could be found, and the submarine destroyed by those who had never seen it. The submarine detector was the composite work of several American electrical construction firms, assisted and advised by engineers and experts in the study of sound, and it achieved the complex task of identifying the spot under water from which the noises made by the unseen U-boat actually started. The device proved itself in service toward the end of the war, but came too late to be needed for the complete elimination of U-boats. If its existence should operate to prevent any more submarines being made its invention will be splendidly justified.

A VISITOR to Warsaw who has enjoyed the advantage of a Polish cicerone points to the mistake, made by visitors in a hurry, of confining their attention to the new quarters of the city. Warsaw is not Cracow, of course, but off the beaten track she has many curious churches, many old houses, and many quaint streets to offer for inspection. In this period of renaissance for Poland, Warsaw is considering the best means of showing her art treasures to advantage. It is probable that the large, modern museum, with plenty of light but with little or no charm, will be adopted by the civic authorities. There are many who plead the advantages of the old houses as much more effective frames to old pictures and curios than the uncompromising aspect of white walls and the glare of skylights. Each type of museum has its own advantages, and Warsaw will have to make her own choice.

TRIVIAL details not infrequently become the pivot of momentous decisions, in which cases an element of absurdity is supplied by the breadth of the contrast. A case in point arises in the discussion among English litterateurs concerning Shakespeare's alleged "hand" in the play of "Sir Thomas More," in which one expert occupies almost a column of small type in the literary supplement of The Times of London in describing the construction of the letter B as found in one of Shakespeare's autographic documents. The imposing array of warlike and nautical terms in the modest letter, such as keel, base-line, ram, fore-limb and boundary-line, may astonish many who have been accustomed to form it with comparative ease, while the division of the letter into sections and subsections by this savant for purposes of discussion endows the old scribe's art with unexpected dignity.